

THE AMERICAN

20c • JULY 1963

LEGION

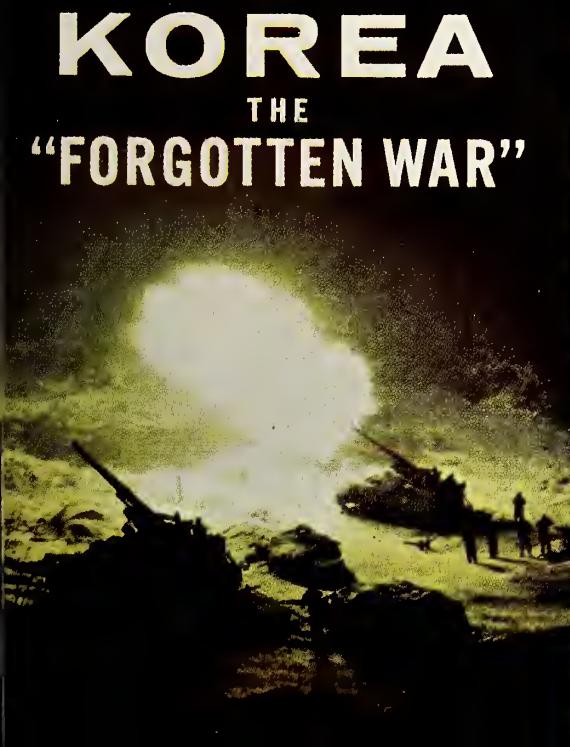
MAGAZINE

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FLORIDA'S VOLUNTEER LEGION POLICE

July 4th—Independence Day



Students in Philadelphia's Masterman School study a six-foot-high framed copy of the Declaration of Independence, which is one of 500 given to schools and other public edifices by Pennsylvania Le-

gionnaires. Wade Bishop, 3rd grade, and Barbara Penner, 5th grade, are the youngsters reading the text as the 187th anniversary of the Declaration, this July 4, approaches. Photo by Angela Calomiris.



July 1963

Volume 75, Number 1

POSTMASTER:
Send Form 3579 to P.O. Box 1055,
Indianapolis 6, Ind.

The American Legion Magazine is published monthly at 1100 West Broadway, Louisville, Ky., by The American Legion. Copyright 1963 by The American Legion. Second-class postage paid at Louisville, Ky. Price: single copy, 20 cents; yearly subscription, \$2.00. Nonmember subscriptions should be sent to the Circulation Department of The American Legion Magazine, P.O. Box 1055, Indianapolis 6, Ind.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS:
Notify Circulation Dept., P. O. Box 1055, Indianapolis 6, Ind., using Post Office Form 3578. Attach old address label and give old and new addresses and current membership card number. Also be sure to notify your Post Adjutant.

The American Legion
Executive and
Administrative Offices
Indianapolis 6, Ind.
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The American Legion Magazine
Editorial & Advertising Offices
720 Fifth Avenue
New York 19, New York
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Publisher's Representatives
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Arden E. Roney & Assoc.
Los Angeles & San Francisco,
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Northeast
The Harlowe Co.
Seattle 1, Wash.

Southeast
The Dawson Co.
Miami, Fla. & Atlanta, Ga.

LEGION

Magazine

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Manuscripts, artwork, cartoons submitted for consideration will not be returned unless a self-addressed, stamped envelope is included. This magazine assumes no responsibility for unsolicited material.

BRODIE'S WAR DRAWINGS

ED NYMOFF's opening article on the service and sacrifice and deeds of the Americans who fought in Korea speaks for itself in this 10th anniversary month of the Korean cease-fire. Howard Brodie's drawings that go with the third and fourth



Brodie

pages of the article don't explain themselves. Brodie was a front-line artist in two wars—as a sergeant artist for *Yank* on Guadalcanal and in Europe in WWII, and as a civilian artist-correspondent for *Colliers* in Korea. His sketches are the real thing, done on the spot.

A collection of his war drawings has recently been published by the National Press, Palo Alto, Calif., under the title "Howard Brodie War Drawings—World War II, Korea." The 51 plates comprising 62 drawings on 11" by 15" pages make up a handsome \$10 volume of combat art.

NO MONEY?

ON PAGE 10, National Commander Powers points out that if the Legion's legislative program for veterans welfare is to be carried out, there is a huge grassroots job to be done to create a favorable climate of opinion for our bills.

Earlier this year, after a talk with President Kennedy, Rep. Olin E. Teague, House Veterans Affairs Chairman, told the press that no major veterans bills would be likely to pass because of budgetary considerations.

Now, on our desk, is a letter from Mrs. Daniel Bugbee, of Vallejo, Calif., contrasting the \$100 a month granted Cuban refugees in the U.S., with the inadequacy of the \$78.75 vets pension paid old, blind Wilmer Summerville, who died in Georgia recently after living some 60 days in jail for want of better shelter and care. (See our May "Editor's Corner"). The Legion does not ask for better pensions, or other benefits, for veterans *because of* what the Cuban refugees get. It asks for them *because of* a fair estimate of the need of the affected veterans and dependents related to their *past service* to the nation.

But the Cuban allowance becomes interesting, and moot, when the plea for veterans is dismissed out-of-hand "because of the budget." The same type of consideration would have resulted in nothing for the Cubans, nothing for defense, nothing for foreign aid, nothing for highways, nothing for anything. *There is never room for anything in the budget except for what is wanted, and there is room in the budget for everything that is wanted badly enough.*

When "budgetary considerations" are cited offhand as a reason for no major vets' legislation, it simply means that there is not enough desire in the right places to give a penniless old veteran a pension as high as what Cuban refugees get; there is not enough desire in the right places to compensate war-disabled veterans in proportion to the severity of their disabilities;

EDITOR'S CORNER

there is not enough desire in the right places to make even the most reasonable amends for the failure to give a day's notice when vets insurance was closed out a decade ago.

As National Commander Powers points out on page 10, we have a day-in, day-out job, all year, every year, to create that desire by *massive grass-roots communications with our representatives in the legislature.*

LARGE & BEAUTIFUL

IT WAS AT the Legion's Washington Conference in March that Pennsylvania Department Commander Louis J. Greco (who is a schoolteacher in Wyoming, Pa.) told us that the Carnation Milk Co. had 500 very large, very beautiful prints of the Declaration of Independence which it made available to the Pennsylvania American Legion. The state Legion organization offered them to any Pennsylvania American Legion Posts that would (1)

frame them, and (2) give them to someone who would post them in a public place. We tracked down one of the 500. Mid City Post in Philadelphia had framed it and given it to Philadelphia's Masterman School at 17th and Spring Garden Streets, which is a special (and remarkable) public demonstration school with an enthusiastic and cooperative principal, Mr. Joseph Goldstein. We think you'll agree with Commander Greco's description (very large, very beautiful) if you'll look at the Independence Day display that the framed Declaration made for our inside front cover. We are particularly happy to mention the Carnation Milk Co. in this connection, because its name does not appear on the framed copies, and it did not ask for one word of publicity.

FOR BRIDGE PLAYERS

BRIDGE-PLAYING Legionnaires applauded our earlier pieces on contract bridge by William S. Root in large numbers. So we have him back again in this issue (page 30) with the first of four articles on the fundamentals of the play of the hand. Mr. Root is a bridge player who always needs a long suit (he stands six feet eight). A tournament addict, a player on U.S. International teams, a bridge teacher, a holder of the Spingold Trophy, he has zoomed upward in the bridge world since he played his first hand in 1946. Not yet 40, he is today the modern Hoyle—having been named "Games Authority" by the Ass'n of American Playing Card Manufacturers, a position which, in 1963, makes

him the court of last resort concerning the rules of any card game.

THE GREAT PLAGUE

The terrible influenza epidemic in the fall of 1918 competes, in our recollections of 1918, with the last great offensive, overseas, in WWI. So we have forgotten its magnitude— even that it was the largest single cause of death in our WWI armed forces. We have forgotten that ten million Americans were sick and a half million died here; or that it wiped out 12 million in India alone. On page 16, Clarence Woodbury tells of the only true, modern pandemic plague.

WHY IS ANYONE FOOLED?

ON MAY 23, The American Jewish League Against Communism awarded "George E. Sokolsky Memorial Awards" to four distinguished Americans who have never been fooled a bit by what the late, brilliant Mr. Sokolsky called "the aggressive political warfare" and the "subtle intellectual warfare" of the communists. Here are some quotes from the four recipients of the Sokolsky Memorial awards:

His Eminence, Francis Cardinal Spellman, Archbishop of New York, Military Vicar to the Armed Forces: "I condemn atheistic communism as an American in defense of my country, for while Communism is an enemy of Catholicism, it is also a challenge to all men who believe in America and in God . . .

"Two or three times in history there has been a peace that drenched the world in fear and held the fate of men relentless in its grip. And today like a chilling mist there hangs over the democratic nations the menace of a 'Pax Sovietica' which . . . is being imposed upon Europe, with the goal of the dictators, One World — theirs!"

Former Ambassador to Cuba Earl E. T. Smith, who said what follows in 1958:

"If I have a jury of 12 unbiased people . . . I can convince all the members of the jury within 24 hours that the Castro movement is infiltrated and controlled by the Communists."

Jack O'Brian, Radio and Television Columnist, New York Journal American:

"For the communists, the political is only one aspect and not the important one. That's why and how they flip-flop so easily with changing political currents. The real, ultimate aim is to tear down the present framework of living: religious, moral, patriotic, economic so that society can be rebuilt on the new philosophy . . ."

Henry J. Taylor, United Features Syndicate, former Ambassador to Switzerland:

"All Communists are liars—one and all. They are three-dimensional liars: They lie up and down and forever."

"Meanwhile, the Communist is so smart he has nothing and never had anything. Yet he tells you how to get everything."

"I simply cannot understand and have never understood how the Red racketeers and steel-hardened Communists manage to attract American fellow travelers to their ideas—especially in our schools and churches—and fool anybody about what actually happens under Communist practice."

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DATELINE WASHINGTON

"NUCLEAR STALEMATE" INCORRECT.

CAN THE PRESIDENT DISARM US?

WORLD POPULATION PROJECTED.

Increasing official talk in Washington about "static nuclear stalemate" between the U. S. and the U.S.S.R., and a state of mind that such a deadlock eliminates the threat of war, has aroused the ire of Gen. Maxwell D. Taylor.--The chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff recently told a Senate Subcommittee that he could find no lessening of the communist threat, but that in terms of nuclear conflict, the United States possessed "a substantially greater capability" than the Soviet. He said:

"The maintenance of a superior strategic nuclear delivery capability into the future, in the face of the clearly evident major Soviet efforts in space, missiles, nuclear submarines, nuclear weapons development, and air defense systems, will require unremitting effort."

General Taylor pointed out that communist Russia and China have more than 2,000,000 men under arms, with improved weapons and equipment; a growing navy, second only to our own, plus a large nuclear-powered submarine force; and a persistent policy of subversion. Nonetheless, he said, our own strength grows in all these areas. He disclosed that more than 1,000,000 U.S. military men have been trained in counter-insurgency.

He urged that the U.S. prepare a missile defense, including a reasonable fallout shelter civil defense program.

Questions have been raised by members of Congress as to whether the President, operating through the United Nations, can bypass Congress on a nuclear test ban agreement.

Secretary of State Rusk, at a Senate Foreign Relations Committee hearing, stated categorically that any such agreement would be a treaty, requiring the consent of the Senate. Similar questions have been raised as to whether or not the United Nations Charter could be interpreted as authorizing the President to turn over the defense of the United States to the U.N. There can be no such interpretation, the Secretary of State has responded.

Even as part of Washington worries about nuclear annihilation of whole countries and people, another part worries about the "population explosion." The world's population has been growing at a fantastic rate. It took from the beginning of life on Earth to the beginning of this 20th century for the human race to number 1.5 billion.

During the next 60 years the population doubled to 3 billion. The world's census will reach 6 billion by the year 2,000, according to official estimates.

During the next four decades, the population of North America is expected to grow from 200 to 300 million; during the same period the outlook for Latin America is a jump from 200 to 600 million.

PEOPLE AND QUOTES:

PROPAGANDA

"... while nuclear weapons have introduced a new dimension of risk, another dimension has been introduced by typewriters, mimeograph machines, radio, telegraph, and telephone. Choking people to death with information is one of the oldest bureaucratic techniques known to man. Never have there been such opportunities as now."

Prof. Richard E. Neustadt, Columbia University.

AIR WAVES

"The responsibility for what goes out over the air cannot be left *up* in the air. And those who are making a buck from television must stop passing the buck."

Newton N. Minow, former Chairman, Federal Communications Commission.

FOREIGN AID

"It is a fair question to ask whether we are drawing more personnel, more expertise from colleges and universities for these overseas programs than we can properly afford, in that we are starving the goose that lays the golden eggs."

Francis Keppel, U.S. Commissioner of Education.

U. S. STRENGTH

"Communist totalitarians know that as long as Americans remain true to the magnificent moral and spiritual principles on which this greatest of all republics was founded, our Nation will stand as an unbreachable bulwark in the planned path of Communist world conquest."

FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover.

SEA POWER

"... sea power and our continuing ability to preserve the freedom of the seas may well determine the future destiny of this nation and perhaps of all mankind."

Rep. Carl Vinson, Georgia, chairman of the House Armed Services Committee.

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(By the way, Miami is
our home town.)

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A Portrait of the WWI Fighting Man



Painting by Harvey Dunn

THE DOUGHBOYS, by Laurence Stallings. HARPER & ROW, \$7.95. What were they like, those first Americans to set foot on French soil in 1917? In this account based on researched facts and personal reminiscences, it is the character of the Doughboys who fought the war, rather than the war itself, that is important.

The author takes us back to that first day in Paris, when Maj. Gen. John J. (Iron Commander) Pershing stood on a balcony of the Hotel Crillon and waved to the French people who jammed the Place de la Concorde. He knew on that day what all the other Allied commanders knew, that his men were not ready for combat. It would take months of training to organize them into a battle-ready army. In the end, because the war couldn't wait, they had to finish their training as they fought, first at Cantigny, then at Chateau-Thierry.

But in those first days the Allies wanted America in the war more as a symbol of hope to their despairing citizens, and they wanted the American fighting man dispersed throughout the Allied armies, fighting under the command of Allied leaders. General Pershing's continuing struggle to keep the Doughboys intact as an American fighting unit under American leaders is recalled over and over again.

During the 18 months of United States participation, the American Doughboys faced fighters hardened by four years of grueling war. No wonder then that Pershing's highest words of praise were: "He's a fighter, a fighter, a fighter." But at least the Doughboys knew that the Iron Commander was aware of the conditions under which he was ordering them to fight. "Alone among Allied Commanders, Pershing saw to it that General Staff officers had a turn at experiencing what combat leaders had to undergo, what infantry must endure. . . . There was no one . . . at the Iron Commander's First Army Headquarters . . . who did not know the nature of the inferno General Staff sent men into."

The book sketches various phases of that inferno: trench warfare, gassing, aviators who met death in "flaming coffins," those on both sides of the line who defended positions down to the last man, who then continued to shoot until there was no life left in him.

Through it all it is the fighting man

whom Stallings vividly brings to life. His loyalty, courage, self-sacrifice, humor, fury, hatred, fear, despair, lust, are all here. There were mistakes, miscalculations, impossible equipment, impossible conditions, but despite it all the Doughboys went forward.

The fighting man of World War I was sure of himself and of what he had accomplished. Always, it was the newcomer who was the rookie, even when that newcomer happened to be the President of the United States on his way to Versailles. "How'd he look?" Stallings asked. "Just the way we did when we were rookies," said the officer of the guard.

Prohibition Days

HOW DRY WE WERE, by Henry Lee. PRENTICE-HALL, INC., \$4.95. On January 16, 1920, the 18th Amendment outlawing commerce in intoxicating liquors went into effect. With its passage, a 13-year reign of lawlessness, violence and corruption took hold of the United States.

Starting with a Prohibition calendar that points up Dry agitation as far back as 1808, this book traces the history of those so wet



A law enforcement official smashes a barrel of illegal beer.

"Dry" years. The political influence of the W.C.T.U. and other Dry groups is recounted, as well as such phenomena of the era as: rum running, home brewing, federal prohibition agents, liquor raids, underworld beer barons, "Speaks" and beer parades.

How well did Prohibition work? The Association Against the Prohibition Amendment estimated that in the law's tenth year Americans spent \$2,868,000,000 on liquor, making the bootleg business competitive with the steel, auto and gasoline industries.

Then, finally, on April 7, 1933, beer was once again legal and the nation celebrated. On that day nearly 1.5 million barrels of beer were consumed and it took months of work by the breweries to overcome the shortages brought on by that first beer binge. On December 5, 1933, the 21st Amendment was ratified and Prohibition was dead. States the author in concluding: "It was, Lord knows, a test of national character. We survived it."

In The Presence of My Enemies, by John W. Clifford. S.J. W.W. NORTON & CO., \$4.50. A Jesuit priest who was imprisoned by the communists for three years tells how he resisted brainwashing and why he believes his method would work for others.

The Conservative Affirmation, by Will-moore Kendall. HENRY REGNERY CO., \$5.95. For those who want to know what Conservatives stand for, and where they stand on important issues of our time as well as on timeless issues.

Sixty Days That Shook the West, by Jacques Benoist-Mechin. G. P. PUTNAM'S SONS, \$7.95. A day-by-day study of the 1940 fall of France, from May 9 through July 11, offering some new views of those desperate weeks.

The Complete Illustrated Guide to Snorkel and Deep Diving, by Owen Lee. DOUBLEDAY & CO., \$7.50. A comprehensive guide for beginning and experienced free divers by a veteran of the famous Vigo Bay explorations.

West Point Today, by A. C. M. Azoy and Kendall Banning. COWARD-MCCANN INC., \$5. Life at the U.S. Military Academy and the traditions and history which have helped make it great.

Triumph In The Pacific, Edited by E. B. Porter and Fleet Adm. Chester W. Nimitz, U.S.N. PRENTICE-HALL INC., paperback, \$1.95. A concise review of the WWII campaign in the Pacific.

The Maybe Monsters, by Gardner Soule. G. P. PUTNAM'S SONS, \$3.50. All about 23 legendary creatures or monsters whose existence has been debated for centuries.

Common Sense and the Fifth Amendment, by Sidney Hook. HENRY REGNERY CO., paperback, \$1.75. An analysis of the Fifth Amendment, with its relation to individual and social justice.

Learning to Gun, by John Stuart Martin. DOUBLEDAY & CO., \$4.95. A book for families whose younger members are interested in hunting.

Best Plays of the Year, by Robert Riger. PRENTICE-HALL, \$4.95. Football during the 1962 season recaptured in pictures.

The Importance of Music, by Sigmund Spaeth. FLEET CORP., \$4.50. Short, short essays on music, that offer informative, enjoyable reading.

Leading Teen-Age Groups, by Dorothy M. Roberts. ASSOCIATION PRESS, \$3.95. A handy text for adults who work with teen-agers, providing information on how to organize and lead such groups.

Soviet Military Strategy, by V.D. Sokolovskii. PRENTICE-HALL INC., \$7.50. A translation by the Rand Corporation of the 1962 Russian text "Military Strategy," which sets forth views that are current among Soviet military leaders on the preparation for and conduct of future wars.

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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Letters published do not necessarily express the policy of *The American Legion*. Keep letters short. Name and address must be furnished. Expressions of opinion and requests for personal services are appreciated, but they cannot be acknowledged or answered, due to lack of magazine staff for these purposes. Requests for personal services which may be legitimately asked of *The American Legion* should be made to your Post Service Officer or your state (Department) American Legion HQ. Send letters to the editor to: Letters, *The American Legion Magazine*, 720 5th Avenue, New York 19, N. Y.

MARTIN ON NEW ORLEANS

SIR: As a life member, I have read many articles in our magazine. The May article by Pete Martin on New Orleans was comprehensive, factual, bizarre. Having been in the hotel and food business at the Long River Inn, Major's Inn, Saranac Inn, Lake Placid Club and The Greenbrier, W. Va., I could appreciate the food angle. His recipes I could taste, knowing all the ingredients.

C. A. STEARNS, SR.
Umatilla, N.Y.

SIR: Pete Martin's wonderful "A Preview of New Orleans" in your May issue is really an outstanding article.

HERBERT M. BAUS
Los Angeles, Calif.

Unfortunately (see center News section this issue) the 1963 Nat'l Convention has been moved from New Orleans, but that doesn't detract a whit from Pete Martin's article or the attractions of New Orleans which he cited.

JOYCE KILMER POSTS?

SIR: I am writing a biography of Joyce Kilmer who was killed in World War I while fighting with the "Fighting 69th" Regiment of New York. I am interested in learning where the various American Legion Posts named in his honor are located. I know of two—Brooklyn, N.Y. and New Brunswick, N.J. If there are any others, I would appreciate hearing from their Commanders. Thank you.

WALTER F. STOREY
231A 13th Street
Brooklyn 15, N.Y.

READYING YOUTH FOR COLLEGE

SIR: I have been very much impressed with the article "Guide to 10th and 11th Graders and Parents" in the April issue. As a mother of teenagers, a school secretary and a member of the Legion, I have ordered 200 copies of the original brochure for schools here.

LAURIE LEONARD WALLACE
Ft. Myers, Fla.

SIR: In response to the listing of our book "How to Study" in the April *American Legion Magazine*, in advice to 10th and 11th graders and their parents on readying for college, we have received hundreds of orders for the booklet indicating that they had

seen the listing in your magazine. Other orders, we suspect, originated from the listing, though there was no way to tell. A man from Chicago, here in Minneapolis on business, stopped by in person to pick up a copy for his daughter. Your listing has been a great help in making the booklet known to a much larger group of people.

JOHN P. YACKEL, Manager
American Guidance Service, Inc.
720 Washington Ave., S.E.
Minneapolis 14, Minn.

For those who missed the April listing, "How to Study" may be obtained at the above address for 75¢.

LIKE LABIN

SIR: Our magazine hit the jackpot by publishing Mme. Suzanne Labin's article "Who Wants the Soviet Economy?" (May). Her savvy and her comparison of the western economy with that of the communist countries is astounding. Her final paragraph is a jewel among gems. The whole article should be compulsory reading throughout government and in colleges and high schools. A lot more articles of this ilk will do a lot of good if they get into the hands of those who need them.

GEORGE DUNKLEY
Lawrence, Kans.

SIR: With reference to Mme. Suzanne Labin, author of "Who Wants the Soviet Economy?" I wonder how many Legionnaires know that this little lady's writings have been held in such high esteem that one of them was made into a government pamphlet by the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee? It is "The Technique of Soviet Propaganda," one of the finest expositions on the subject, and can be ordered from the Gov't Printing Office, Washington D.C., for 25¢.

HAROLD E. Foss
Coulee Dam, Wash.

SIR: Commendation is in order for the fine articles you publish. Thanks especially for Mme. Labin's "Who Wants the Soviet Economy." It would be good for all Americans to read it, and if it is ever published in tract form, I would like to know so I can distribute a couple of hundred.

REV. W. A. FLEAGLE
Atlanta, Ga.

SIR: It seems almost a sin (of omission) for "A Plan to Free Cuba" (April); and "Who Wants the Soviet Economy?" (May) to die in their respective issues. They should be reprinted and distributed to all schools, members of Congress, newspaper editors, etc., throughout the country.

DR. JOHN A. SIMKOVICH
Monessen, Pa.

SIR: Thanks for the May issue. I enjoyed particularly the powerful article by Mme. Suzanne Labin and the story of bravery by Kenneth Crotty, "Ordeal at Sea."

SAM HILL RAY, S. J.
*Sacred Heart Church
El Paso, Tex.*

CORRECTION

SIR: Your "Dateline Washington" column for March stated that the Social Security tax for 1963 has a top limit of \$150. This is incorrect. The top limit in 1963 is \$174. This is \$24 more than is stated in your article and deserves correction.

EDMUND E. ST. GEORGE
Worcester, Mass.
Mr. St. George is exactly right.

VETS' PROBLEMS

SIR: I urge that every veteran, young or old, write his Congressman to get behind the Legion's proposed Pension Bill, HR1927.

M. J. HALL
Hinckley, Ill.

SIR: On behalf of General Accounting Office American Legion Post 48, District of Columbia, I express appreciation for sponsoring Bill HR2582, introduced by the Honorable Paul A. Fino of New York. This is the 5th bill listed in your May "Newsletter"—the one intended to compensate veterans in proportion to the degree of their war disabilities, and to provide a dependent's allowance for war-disabled veterans with less than 50% disability. We disabled war veterans feel it is time these two inequities be corrected as stated in this bill. Please request other Posts and members to write their Congressmen on behalf of this worthwhile, overdue bill for disabled war veterans.

CHARLIE R. POWELL
*Vice Commander
G.A.O. Post 48, D.C.*

SIR: I am another veteran's widow who elected pension under PL86-211, and had an increase from \$54 a month to \$60. I made the choice because my rent went up. Then a slight increase in Social Security reduced my VA pension to \$45, and I am worse off than before.

MRS. G. B.
Brooklyn, N.Y.

SIR: I was discharged from the Army in 1945. In 1948 I was hospitalized for multiple sclerosis. Recently a public law was passed making multiple sclerosis contracted within three years of discharge service-connected. Now the VA says I had multiple sclerosis before I entered service. They gave me a medical examination when I was inducted into service, and accepted me as physically fit for service. What suggestions have you for what I should do now?

ERNEST D. BOYDEN
Los Angeles, Calif.

The correct thing for any veteran to do who needs help with a VA claim is to put his case (no cost) to the Legion service staff in his state, either a post,

county or state service officer. Los Angeles County has an excellent Legion service office. It should be made clear that the law to which you refer is "presumptive." It would not take precedence over specific evidence that the disease was contracted other than in service. But you should have an expert develop the facts.

SIR: Our son needs help desperately. We have had his name on the waiting list for a VA hospital for the mentally ill for over a year. He has suffered so long and has been in need of care so long, why can't there be a law enacted whereby a veteran who has served his country can be cared for. Is it possible to have his name on two waiting lists? This is an emergency case.

MR. AND MRS. EDWARD ZEAL
Oklahoma City, Okla.

SIR: After reading a good deal about Dr. Richard Dillon's article about the VA hospitals (*Atlantic*, Nov. 1962 & *Readers Digest*, Mar., 1963) I must put in 5¢ worth. My husband was in the Cincinnati VA hospital for five months. We have nothing but praise and more praise and thanks. The VA hospital was better, far better, than the one which used up all our hospital insurance in a month. It was better in every way. If I were ill and could go, I'd gladly go there. I haven't read Dr. Dillon's complaint, but I haven't one.

MRS. E. GEHRING
Cincinnati, Ohio

SIR: Tell Dr. Dillon who wrote that piece in the *Readers Digest* knocking the VA hospitals to look up my record. I am walking around after eight stomach operations and with no spleen, to boot, but at least I'm living and the VA has kept me living for 12 years now. Thank God for the VA, their hospitals, research staffs and all connected with them.

(NAME WITHHELD)
Springfield, Mass.

SIR: I was reading a magazine piece by some young doctor who had a month's training as a medical student in a VA hospital, and knew, because of his vast experience, just how the government should dispose of the vets' hospitals (give them away). He went on to describe most of the patients as being there for trivial reasons, and the doctors as boondogglers. Then I read some rebuttals of this article. But what can people believe of what they read? Members of our Post and Unit started visiting hospitalized vets at the excellent East Orange VA hospital some years back, and it's become a religion with some of us—the patients are so sick and need visitors with a cheering word so much. Will you shoot some pictures so people can see how sick and frail most of the patients are, and how dedicated the VA hospital staffs are?

TOM SMITH, Adjutant
Post 117
Bogota, N. J.

For a start, see page 11.



Two advanced physics students are producing a solar-powered, transistor audio-oscillator—the "From Sun to Sound" experiment—provided by the Bell System. The experiment requires students to calculate and design as well as construct some of the basic electronic components.

"Just give 'em the facts and get out of the way!"

How the Bell System is helping to develop gifted young scientists and engineers

Tomorrow's top scientists and engineers are hidden in high school classrooms today. The problem is to find them, inspire them. And the Bell System is helping this national effort with a unique series of teaching aids.

One of these units is illustrated here and five more described at the right. They are already being used in thousands of high schools.

Now in its third year, this science program has aided busy teachers and spurred eager students. As one Bell Laboratories man remarked, "Just give 'em the facts and get out of the way!"

The program will continue, with the cooperation of leading educators, as long as it serves a useful purpose. And

the Bell System will benefit only as the nation benefits—from better teachers and abler scientists and engineers.

Three other aids offered to America's schools:

Wave Motion Machine, which illustrates behavior common to sound, light, electricity. Unit also includes film, books, lecture.

Ferromagnetic Domains, a basic approach to the study of magnetism, including books, a motion picture and four demonstration units.

Solar Energy Experiment for advanced students, containing all the materials necessary to turn silicon slabs into working solar cells.

Aids to be offered in Fall, 1963:

The Speech Chain, various classroom materials for physics and biology teachers on the interdisciplinary study of speech and hearing.

Speech Synthesis, for advanced students. Circuitry, electronic components, biology. Completed unit simulates speech sounds.



BELL TELEPHONE SYSTEM
Owned by more than two million Americans

FOR YOUR INFORMATION

What We Must Do

for our less fortunate comrades

BY NATIONAL COMMANDER

James E. Powers



OF SOME 8,000 public bills dropped in the Congressional hopper since January, not one in ten will become the law of the land.

All of these proposals have sponsors in Congress and advocates back home. Most have merit. The overwhelming majority will fail for want of a favorable climate of opinion. The laws that Legionnaires have requested in convention are no exception.

I believe the problem underlying this situation is the most basic, critical challenge confronting veterans today. Failure to solve it could sound the death knell for vitally needed improvement in veterans' rehabilitation — not just now but from now on.

HERE'S WHAT has happened:

The American Legion, after carefully sifting many rehabilitation mandates of the 1962 convention, asked Congress to act this year in five major areas. It's a disciplined request, including only items of documented need and reasonableness. We seek:

- Improved non-service connected pensions for veterans and their survivors;
- Cost-of-living increases in death compensation rates for certain survivors of war-killed veterans;
- Compensation for the war-disabled at rates proportionate to the degree of their disabilities;
- Reopening of National Service Life Insurance for one year;
- Improved Veterans Administration care for aging veterans.

These steps involve no sweeping extension of benefits. They would simply correct defects in the existing program to make it conform with the principle of fair play and with the valid needs of thousands of veterans, dependents and survivors.

At this writing, the bills remain pinned down in committee. They haven't advanced because veterans — you and I and even those who most need our proposed reforms — haven't made it clear enough to members of Congress that veterans' legislation in general and these bills in particular belong on their "must" list.

Until the majority of Congressmen understand this, by being told so over and over by their constituents, veterans' legislation of all types is bound to have rough going.

No matter how strong our case or how fine our timing or how brisk the support we muster, we won't get the job done in a Congress that is predisposed to rate veterans' affairs a lightweight on the political scales.

Veterans' needs, according to widely held views in Washington, have been more than met. New benefits should be

shunned and old ones trimmed. In short, nothing remains to be done except to administer the letter of the law with minimum concessions to its spirit.

This attitude is not new. Since the early post World War II period, it has been nurtured by a relatively few individuals in successive Administrations and the Congress who plainly don't like veterans' care and its cost.

YOU AND I know the truth is something different. Our Legion mandates, adopted by men and women from every Congressional constituency in the land, *say* something different.

There is widespread, though latent, public concern in this country for the well-being of the disabled and aging veteran. We've got to activate it — bring it into view of Congress and the press.

Inequities in the existing veterans' program are working severe hardship on many of those it was intended to benefit. Every service officer knows of dozens of such cases. But how many are communicated to the Congress where their continuing impact can lead to corrective action?

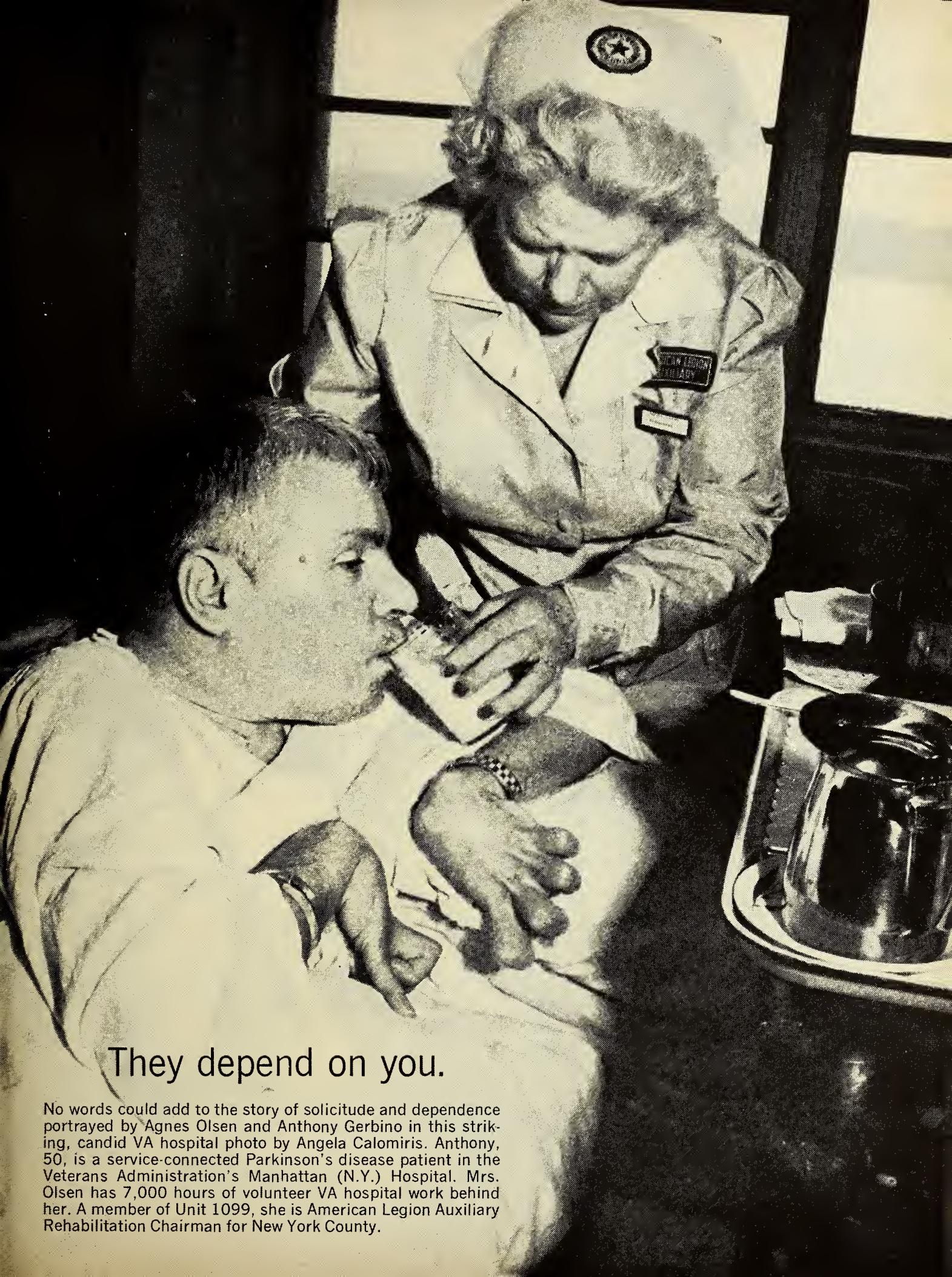
We, each of us, must mobilize this dormant good will. We must shatter the placid assumption that everything possible is being done for the disabled. We, each of us, must give our own Congressmen in particular an informed and sensitive appreciation of the importance of veterans' legislation — and we must leave them no room to doubt that veterans' interests and the public interest are one and the same.

How do we do it?

For the short run, a letter-writing broadside in behalf of this year's five-point legislative program is already under way. Departments and posts, working with the National Legislative Commission and its grass-roots liaison contacts in the field, have been generating a rising volume of requests for hearings and action on these measures. The American Legion Auxiliary has launched "Operation Coffee-Cup," a nationwide series of Unit meetings where Auxiliary members prepare letters to their Congressmen describing the needs of disabled war veterans and widows in local areas.

Our Washington Office advises that these efforts are starting to produce results. But they must be *sustained* — and accelerated at the call of the Legislative Commission.

For the long run, something more is needed. Crash efforts are costly and apt to bruise feelings on Capitol Hill. They will be unnecessary if we do the day-in, day-out job of educating, communicating, and petitioning that will enable our legislators to see veterans' benefits in their proper, high-priority perspective.



They depend on you.

No words could add to the story of solicitude and dependence portrayed by Agnes Olsen and Anthony Gerbino in this striking, candid VA hospital photo by Angela Calomiris. Anthony, 50, is a service-connected Parkinson's disease patient in the Veterans Administration's Manhattan (N.Y.) Hospital. Mrs. Olsen has 7,000 hours of volunteer VA hospital work behind her. A member of Unit 1099, she is American Legion Auxiliary Rehabilitation Chairman for New York County.



The Marine Corps likened the winter hardships in Korea to Valley Forge, as it released this photo Feb. 22, 1951.



Street fighting to retake Seoul in Sept. 1950, after MacArthur's end run at Inchon trapped the entire North Korean invasion army.

By EDWARD HYMOFF

JUST TEN YEARS ago this month, on a hot July morning in Korea, the third (and in some ways the second) biggest foreign war we've fought so far came to an end. It ended after three years and 32 days of fighting what a weary GI described as "the war we can't win, we can't lose, we can't quit." For those who "can't remember," this is a reminder that tribute should be paid to the millions of men and their families who "can't forget" the heartbreak, the sufferings, and the dead of the Korean War.

The Korean War ended in a cease-fire on July 27, 1953, near a tiny village called Panmunjom: In a brief confrontation between the top negotiators of each side, held in an unpainted, ramshackle building, erected by the enemy and dubbed the "Peace Pagoda" by American military police on duty in the demilitarized zone, both sides signed an armistice agreement. The documents were signed by Lt. Gen. William K. Harrison, Jr., an American officer representing the United Nations Command, and by Gen. Nam Il, a North Korean leader and Soviet citizen, who represented his army and the military forces of Red China. At exactly 10 a.m., each general began signing nine of the 18 documents. Each side had previously exchanged documents signed earlier by their respective generals to speed up the actual procedure. When they had completed their task, they departed quickly, without a word to each other, without even a passing nod of recognition. The cease-fire took effect 12 hours later, after two years and 17 days of haggling in which 18,000,000 words were spoken at 575 separate meetings.

After 2 1/4 years of combat: One of our 155-→mm howitzers in action — 22 Oct. 1952.

KOREA—AMERICA'S





A 75mm rifle of the U.S. 7th Division's 31st RCT hammers out artillery support for troops at Oetooktong, after one year of the war.



An Army first aid station on the Pusan perimeter when, during the first weeks of war, we struggled to keep a toehold in Korea.

FORGOTTEN WAR

of combat that ended ten years ago this month.

On this note of silence ended the fighting that at first was called a *police action*, was later referred to as a *conflict*, and, five years after the cease-fire, was finally and officially declared the *Korean War* by the U. S. Army.

Let's never forget that the men who fought in Korea *won their victory*. This is obscured, almost to the point of forgetfulness, by the fact that a much bigger victory might have been possible, but was bypassed by a political decision. Let history record, then, that the Korean War began when the North Korean reds attempted to seize South Korea, that we and the United Nations took up arms to stop them from seizing South Korea, and that at the end of hostilities they had been driven out of South Korea. The men who gave their lives in Korea and the men who fought there and survived, achieved on the field of battle exactly what their original mission had been. In June, 1950, the communists tried to take South Korea and they have not taken it yet. The lost opportunity to drive the reds from North Korea in no way diminishes the valor of the American GIs who fought in the "Land of the Morning Calm."

It was a strange war. In the air, the latest model jet fighter aircraft ushered in a new era in aerial warfare. On the ground, American troops fought with WWII vintage weapons, occasionally utilized WWII tactics, and in the final two years of the conflict fought from

trenches as their fathers and grandfathers had in WWI. On occasion it was a tanker's war, an artilleryman's war, an infantryman's war, an airman's war and even a general's war. Tanks were limited by the craggy mountains and steep valleys of Korea, but there were times when both sides used them to advantage as armored spearheads. It was an artilleryman's war in that massed guns — emplaced every ten feet in some sectors of the 150-mile-long front — were used relentlessly against a deeply entrenched enemy. The footsloggers — our GIs and Marines — often fought a deadly game of "King of the Mountain" in bitter combat to hold or take strategic high ground. In the skies, the U.S. Air Force blazed a trail of glory over that northwest corner of enemy real estate called "Mig Alley," as Sabrejets and Russian-

built Migs ushered in jet-vs.-jet combat.

It was also a general's war. Communism's grand marshal, Joseph Stalin, personally supervised the plans for the invasion of South Korea by his North Korean satellite army. Conquest of Korea would have threatened Japan, all of free Asia, and accelerated plans for red conquest of the Orient. This was daring strategy at a time when the world was recuperating from the devastation of six tragic years of war. The U.S.S.R. had gobbled up all of Eastern Europe after WWII and the Chinese reds had won mainland China. Communist conquest had to end somewhere. The line was drawn in Korea and one of America's greatest military strategists — Gen. Douglas MacArthur — was pitted against the Soviet Union's sinister leader.

Serious students of military history

To this 10th anniversary account of the Korean war, Gen. Douglas MacArthur has added his tribute to the men who fought there:

"The fortitude and courage of the American soldier was never more tested than on the bleak fields of Korea. Outnumbered and sorely handicapped by the unprecedented restrictions imposed upon him from political sources, he sought by brains and brawn and blood to overcome all odds. His sacrifice was bitter. A soldier's glory enshrines his deathless memory."

General Douglas MacArthur, April 15, 1963.



KOREA—AMERICA'S FORGOTTEN WAR

and tactics who have known other battlefields and other wars are unanimously agreed that Korea was the setting for what military historian and commentator Gen. S. L. A. Marshall describes as "the century's nastiest little war." It was a war that took the lives of 33,629 Americans, of whom 23,300 were killed in combat. An additional 105,785 received Purple Hearts for battlefield wounds. A total of 3,746 Americans survived the horrors of death marches, prison camps, a new method of political indoctrination called "brainwashing," and more than two years of conference table bargaining—for their lives and their freedom. In all, 1,319,000 American soldiers, sailors, airmen and marines served in the Korean theater of operations.

American fighting men exacted a tremendous toll in killed and wounded enemy troops—an estimated 1,520,000 reds were sacrificed by their leaders.

In what was a remarkable test of physical endurance, Americans fought in near-tropic heat and arctic cold, through three winters and nearly four summers.

A decade after the shooting ended, the general impression is that the fighting in Korea wasn't a real war because this nation did not wholeheartedly back its fighting men. Moreover, this forgotten war was an unpopular conflict. Tired of death and destruction after WWII, which had ended only five short years earlier, and enjoying peace and prosperity for the first time in years, the majority of Americans seemingly couldn't have cared less about the shooting war going on in a lost corner of Asia.

While large numbers of troops were committed to battle, the rest of the nation was uncommitted to what obviously was not an all-out war demanding sacrifices on the home front. It was a war in which business as usual prevailed, the draft never dropped below the 21-year-olds, and reservists—veterans of WWII—were thrown back into their second great war. It was a war in which many young Americans were never asked, "Why aren't you wearing a uniform?" It was a war in which consumer goods were not rationed, and a request for an item did not elicit the snappy retort of a few years back, "Don't you know there's a war on?"

Except for the men in Korea and their families, few Americans followed the tide of war in Asia. Those who opposed sending Americans to fight in Korea called the conflict "Truman's War." The former artillery captain who was President called it a "police action." Americans in Korea were less polite in their description of the conflict. This was no great crusade on a world front, nor was there an incident like Pearl Harbor to rally vengeance-seeking Americans against an enemy they could understand.

It was an abstract war. The United States was not directly threatened. The need to fight in Korea was the need to halt communist aggression, rather than to defend our shores



*GIs in white parkas firing from snowy crest of Hill 233
-27° below at jump-off points, mucous under nose, froze*

against a direct assault. That need could be just as important, but, understandably, such a war seemed necessary only to those who were aware of the communist threat. Korea lacked emotional appeal.

In the first months of fighting, the performance of young, ill-trained and ill-equipped GIs seemed a poor showing to a nation which only remembered the monumental WWII victories that easily overshadowed the early WWII defeats. Once again, in Korea, early defeats were to be stepping stones to a remarkable victory that began at a place called Inch'on.

On a quiet Sunday, June 25, 1950, less than 50 miles north of Seoul—capital city of the infant Republic of Korea—an entire communist army of 135,000 North Koreans launched an attack across the 38th Parallel dividing the peninsula that was half slave and half free. Screened by pre-dawn ground fog and a thick drizzle, the invaders from the north—commanded by Soviet Army generals of Korean descent—marched toward Seoul.

It was also a quiet Sunday in Washington. Duty officers in the Pentagon lounged comfortably with their Sunday newspapers. President Truman was visiting his family in Independence, Mo. The first bulletins caught most Americans amidst plans to attend June weddings and graduations, mow lawns, picnic in the country or at the beaches, or take in baseball doubleheaders. There were no newspaper extras on the streets as there were when Nazi Panzer divisions invaded Poland nearly 11 years before. Americans just yawned at the news and people remarked offhandedly: "Korea? Where's that?"

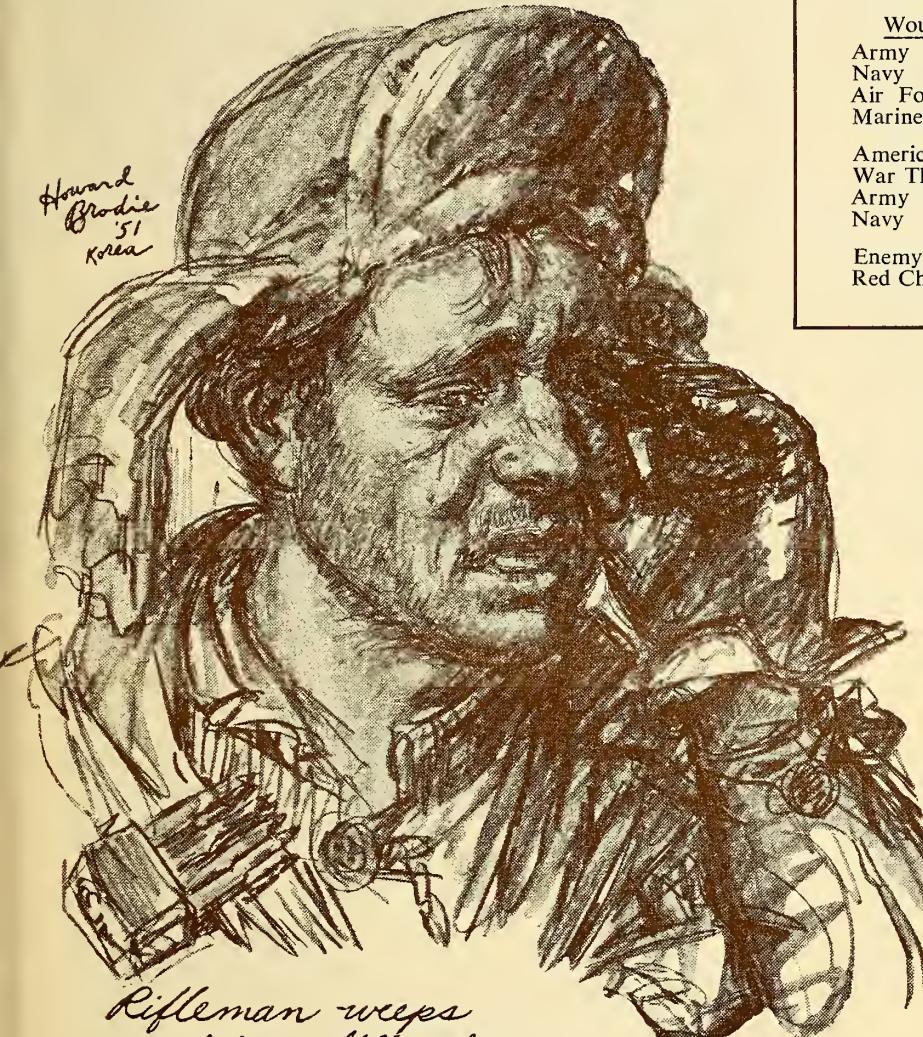
Americans were confused by the early news reports and the first war bulletins that came from the "Land of the Morning Calm." The lightly armed ROK army and police force fell apart before the juggernaut from the north, spearheaded by more than 200 30-ton T-34 Stalin tanks. These monsters proved impervious to WWII bazookas and 75mm artillery shells. Trucks filled with communist soldiers rumbled along behind the tanks, and long columns of marching men followed the trucks. President Truman flew back to Washington at once. The United States requested an immediate meeting of the United Nations Security Council. The UN authorized the United States to take whatever steps were necessary to

halt the communist invasion. Three days later Harry S. Truman, President and Commander-in-Chief, ordered American aircraft to attack the invaders.

Air power failed. Seoul fell to the invaders. Five days later President Truman ordered General MacArthur, U.S. occupation commander in Japan and Supreme Commander of all Allied Forces in the Far East, to send American GIs to Korea. It was a momentous decision. It was not a wholly popular one.

General MacArthur was appointed United Nations Commander when, for the first time in history, a world organization of sovereign states authorized an international police force to take up arms against aggression.

On June 30, 1950, General MacArthur ordered an imme-



*Rifleman weeps
watching GI embrace
wounded buddy thought dead.
Skirmish line, Objective 11,
C Morgan, G Co - 2 Bn - 7 Regt - 3 Div.*

diate airlift of troops to Korea. A hastily assembled force of 530 Americans, the majority of them barely out of their teens, landed in Korea on the sixth day following the invasion. They had not really been trained to fight, nor prepared for it mentally. Soft occupation duty in Japan was all they had ever anticipated. They were the sons and kid brothers of Americans who had won WWII.

All that their commander, combat veteran Lt. Col. Charles "Brad" Smith, CO of the 1st Bat, 21st Inf Reg, 24th Div, was able to put together were two reinforced rifle companies.

THE CASUALTIES IN KOREA

According to Department of Defense statistics, a total of 1,319,000 American soldiers, sailors, airmen and marines physically served in the Korean theater of operations. Action in that theater took the lives of 33,629 Americans of whom 23,300 were killed in combat. The rolls of the wounded number 105,785 casualties.

Here is a breakdown of casualty figures for this "forgotten war."

<u>Killed in Action</u>		<u>Total Deaths</u>	
Army	19,334	Army	27,704
Navy	279	Navy	458
Air Force	379	Air Force	1,200
Marines	3,308	Marines	4,267

<u>Wounded in Action</u>		<u>Missing in Action</u>	
Army	79,526	Army	4,442
Navy	1,599	Navy	174
Air Force	368	Air Force	859
Marines	24,281	Marines	391

American Military Personnel Who Served in Korean War Theater.

Army	900,000	Air Force	47,000
Navy	252,000	Marines	120,000

Enemy Casualties (estimated) Killed and Wounded.

Red China . . 1,000,000 North Korea . . 520,000

Even if his entire battalion had been ready, there weren't enough air transports to fly his full command to the combat zone. As Smith checked details with his junior officers, he couldn't help thinking back to another era and another place called Pearl Harbor, where, as a young lieutenant, he hastily pulled together an infantry company and double-timed his men to the beaches to fight off a possible invasion.

But this time there actually was an invasion, and his orders from General MacArthur were short and explicit: Slow down the enemy! What else could 530 GIs do against 135,000 communist combat troops? A five-gun battery of 105mm howitzers accompanied America's first contribution to the UN's international police force. Dubbed "Task Force" Smith by staff officers who were now part of the new UN Command headquarters, the first GIs to tangle with the reds fought their first battle on July 6. Just before the shooting started one young platoon officer muttered, "We're what's known as a calculated risk." He never spoke truer words.

They were a cocky bunch of youngsters who expected the "gooks" to run as soon as the GIs opened fire. But it was the other way around — almost. Instead of a motley army of "gooks," Task Force Smith tangled with well-trained, well-led and determined soldiers.

"My guys aren't going to run!" vowed young Lt. Allen MacCauley of Detroit before the shooting began.

"We had to run. There wasn't anything else to do," he explained later. "There were more of them than us."

The 4th North Korean Div, 10,000 strong, attacked behind 33 tanks running interference. The reds easily blasted their way through American positions north of Osan. The unbloodied Americans who survived the first onslaught suddenly became veterans. They ran, but they retreated as they were taught to do in some faintly (Continued on page 40)



Red Cross Motor Corps in St. Louis, Mo., handling an influenza stretcher case, Oct. 1918. St. Louis rail station was deep in coffins.

By CLARENCE WOODBURY

FOURTY-FIVE YEARS ago this September, as our armies in France and those of our Allies crouched for the last great onslaughts that were to carry them to victory in World War I, United States soldiers on the home front were attacked by a murderous enemy. During the next few weeks this assailant killed *ten times as many Americans as fell in battle during the entire war*.

The enemy was a mysterious disease which most doctors had never before encountered. It made one of its first massive assaults in this country at Camp Devens, Massachusetts. Like most of the training camps in 1918, Devens was a raw and unlovely grouping of yellow pine structures, hurriedly thrown together in what had been a wooded wasteland only a year before. During its brief existence, it had turned out the 26th (Yankee) Division, which was making a name for itself overseas, and was transforming another 42,000 civilians into soldiers at the time disease entered its gates.

On September 7th, an enlisted man of Co D, 42nd Inf, went to the dispensary where he complained of a severe head-

THE *Great Plague of 1918*

Spanish influenza caught us with men concentrated in wartime training camps. It killed a half million Americans and hasn't been seen since.



Fearing contagion in closed rooms, San Francisco courts moved to the open air.



Emergency tent hospital for influenza patients set up at Brookline, Mass., as death marched through Army camps.

People wore gauze masks in public from coast to coast. This is the masked 39th Regt., marching through Seattle en route to France.

ache, sore throat and pains in his back. Wary of "goldbricks," the medic on duty was not particularly impressed by the man's complaints, but when he took his temperature he raised his eyebrows a bit. The thermometer registered 104.

The man was sent to the base hospital for observation and the next day 12 other members of his outfit came down with similar symptoms. Several were so sick they had to be carried to the hospital on stretchers, and two of them were cyanotic, displaying a blue color of the skin which some observers described as mauve or heliotrope. Others, who didn't go in for fancy words, simply said the two soldiers were as blue as huckleberries. But, however described, their peculiar color boded no good for the men. Within a few hours both developed pneumonia and died.

The disease which had killed them swept through every unit at Camp Devens during the next few days. Camp doctors diagnosed it as influenza but by September 18th, when 600 men were hospitalized, they knew it was no ordinary type of flu or grippe such as they had treated in the past. Though early symptoms were the same, the disease was much more lethal. One case in every seven turned into pneumonia, and of the pneumonia cases one in three died.

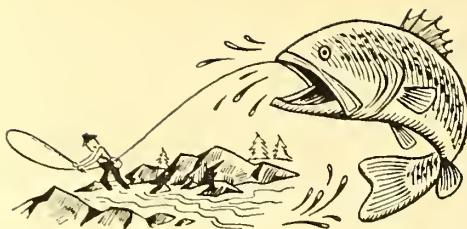
Alarmed as well as baffled by the mysterious malady, medical officers at Devens burned up the wires to the Surgeon General's office in Washington with appeals for advice and assistance. On orders of Surg. Gen. William G. Gorgas, the camp was quarantined and one of the nation's top pathologists, Dr. William Henry Welch of Johns Hopkins University, was rushed there. On September 20th, the day of Dr. Welch's arrival, another 1,534 men were attacked by the disease and Camp Devens presented a grim scene of disaster.

Coffins containing the dead were stacked like cord-wood on railroad platforms, scores of pneumonia patients gasped out their last breaths in packed wards of the hospital, while hundreds of newly stricken men,—some shaking with chills, some burning with fever, others already showing the ominous blue color indicative of congestion of the lungs — carried their blankets to the hospital through a steady downpour of rain and flopped down on them wherever they could find floor space in wards or on porches.

What appalled Dr. Welch most, however, was what he saw in the laboratory where autopsies were being performed. In nearly all cases the lungs of flu-pneumonia victims displayed

(Continued on page 49)





How to catch **BIG** fish

By VLAD EVANOFF

LAST OCTOBER, fisherman Arthur Lawton was trolling in the St. Lawrence River and hooked and boated a huge 61-lb., 4-oz. muskellunge. There are many musky anglers who would give a month's pay to catch a fish like that. When it comes to musky fishing, many feel that a man is fortunate if he catches one or two such big fish in a lifetime of fishing.

But catching big muskies is nothing unusual for Mr. Lawton, who lives in Delmar, N.Y. He has caught many muskies in the 50- and 60-pound class, year after year winning local and national fishing contests for big muskellunge. He's the fellow who holds the world's record for the biggest musky caught on rod and reel. That monster weighed 69 lbs., 15-oz. and also was caught in the St. Lawrence River, on September 22, 1957.

There are many other anglers fishing in fresh and salt water who consistently catch big fish each season. Many of these anglers have acquired local reputations for catching big fish. While other anglers bring in small fish measured in inches, these experts often drag in lunkers measured in feet. How do they do it? Do they possess some secret lure or bait? Do they fish a secret hole or spot? Or do they use a magic method or technique that is unknown to less fortunate fishermen?

Many fresh and salt water anglers insist that fishing is mostly luck and calls for little skill or know-how. When someone catches a big fish they call him lucky and feel that someday lightning will strike and they too will catch a big fish. It's true that there are catches of big fish made by both fresh and salt water anglers where luck may play some part.

Such was the case last year with a 15-year-old boy fishing for porgies off the New Jersey coast. These panfish of the sea only run about a pound or two in weight. Suddenly, something grabbed the boy's line and took off away from the boat. Half an hour later, with some assistance from the mate, the fish was safely in the boat. It was a 52-lb. channel bass!

Such incidental catches are made from time to time in both fresh and salt water, but they are rare. If you depend only on luck to catch a big fish you may wait a long time. A close study of the record charts and reports of big fish caught reveal that the majority of anglers who

Anyone can bag small fish. Here is advice from an expert on how to land the record-breakers.

catch big fish are skilled and experienced.

Does that automatically eliminate the unskilled or average fisherman who is not an expert and who can't spend too much time fishing? What are his chances of catching a big fish? Very good, I'd say, provided he's willing to use the right fishing tackle, lures, baits, methods and techniques. He must learn how to take best advantage of his tackle, and then fish in the right place at the right time. There are certain attributes which the big fish experts have in common and certain steps and procedures which they follow. Do as they do and increase your chances of catching big fish.

The first step, and probably the most important one, is to choose a certain species you'd like to catch and concentrate all your efforts on that type fish. It can be one of the trouts, the black bass, pike, musky, lake trout in fresh water, or the striped bass, channel bass, bluefish, weakfish, tuna, marlin or swordfish in salt water. In other words, it is usually a waste of time to try to catch just any big fish regardless of species. You have to become a sharpshooter. Choose your quarry and then go after it. Naturally, it should be a species which is found in nearby waters, unless you have the time and money to travel to distant spots.



Not big enough to mount, but big enough to be proud of is this string of black bass.



You'd grin like Paul Oedekerk of South Bend, Ind., if you had boated this beautiful 51-lb., 4-oz. lake trout.

But, by concentrating on a single species, you will learn more about its habits, actions, food preferences, where it is found, and when it feeds and bites, much faster than you will if you are fishing for just any old fish that comes along.

The next step — and this can be a tough one — is to ignore the smaller fish of this particular species. Many fresh and salt water anglers never catch any big fish because they waste most of their time fishing for small fish. It's true that you can sometimes catch a big fish while fishing for the small ones. But, as a general rule, fish tend to gather in schools or groups of the same size, and many big fish tend to be solitary or are avoided by the smaller fish.

When you have decided on the species of fish you want to catch, then you can assemble the proper tackle. To catch big fish you need well-made, dependable fishing tackle somewhat heavier and stronger than that used for smaller fish. If you are going after big brook trout, rainbow trout, brown trout, steelhead or Atlantic salmon with a fly rod, your chances are better if you use an 8½- or 9-foot rod and a big fly reel filled with extra backing line under the regular fly line.

Fresh water anglers using spinning tackle or spin-casting rods and reels need heavier tackle when seeking big bass, pike, muskies, catfish and other big fish. The bait-casting rod and reel is popular with many anglers seeking big fish in fresh water. With all these



Arthur Lawton of Delmar, N.Y. (above), caught the world's biggest muskellunge. Here he's shown holding one of his smaller muskies.

outfits it's a good idea to use somewhat heavier lines and stronger leaders than for ordinary size fish.

The same thing is true when you seek big fish in salt water. You use fishing tackle which can stand up to the punishing runs, leaps and brute power of the heavyweight fish. Thus, surf anglers going after big striped bass or channel bass turn to the heavier surf rods, stronger lines and larger reels.

Of course, expert and skilled anglers often make amazing catches of big fish on light tackle. Such as the 25-lb. rainbow trout caught by Lester H. Lunblad in Lake Pend Oreille, Idaho, on an 8-lb. test line. Leonard Hartman has caught many big muskellunge on very light lines and spinning tackle. His biggest was a 67-lb., 15-oz. musky on 11-lb. test line, caught in the St. Lawrence River, N.Y. In salt water, Ed Kulisek landed a giant, 180-lb., 12-oz. tarpon near Stuart, Fla. on 15-lb. test line. And Robert Gaxiola's black marlin, caught off Guaymas, Mex., weighed 312 lbs., 3 ozs. It was caught on 12-lb. test line!

However, the average angler who doesn't fish very often is better off with heavier tackle and stronger lines. After all, you don't hook a big fish every day, but when you do, you want to have that extra bit of safety margin in order to

(Continued on page 52)



Billy Wilson, first Secretary of Labor, 1913. Below, the kind of labor problems then common.



Early machines of the industrial revolution created millions of routine, simple jobs — thus child labor, as in this textile mill.



Low wages, long hours, poorly lit plants and little attention to employee safety were major trials and hazards 50 years ago.

OUR CHANGING

How the record of the U.S. Labor Department
mirrors the troubles of American wage earners

By ALAN E. ADAMS

THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR was born sometime between midnight and 3 a.m., March 4, 1913, on the reluctant pen stroke of outgoing President William Howard Taft. With this act, one of his last as President, Taft acquiesced to pressure from union leaders. For, to President Taft such a Department was "abnormal and inconsistent."

Despite its humble beginning on that morning 50 years ago, and though it is still the runt of the President's Cabinet, the Labor Department this year is celebrating its first half century as the devoted champion of the nation's working men and women.

Dwarfed in size by its nine sister agencies of Cabinet rank (Labor's 8,700 employees compare with 40,000 on the Defense Department payroll), the Labor Department, in one way or another, touches on the lives of 75 million Americans. It has pursued and enlarged upon its first mission — "to foster, promote and develop the welfare of the wage earners of the United States." It has helped build a nationwide network of job-searching employment offices and has promoted a briefcase full of labor laws to protect workers on the job. Through its continuing surveys of American buying habits, it has become the national authority on living costs. It is the ally of the returning or unemployed veteran, the sponsor of the youth who seeks apprentice training, the guardian of the union member's democratic rights.

Yet its hardest task is just beginning. The Department is fighting the job-swallowing effects of automation — the technological revolution that currently makes about 25,000 jobs a week vanish. Where the Department once concentrated on raising workers' living standards, it is now engrossed in protecting the worker who has become outdated in modern industry — the auto worker who has lost his place on the assembly line to an electronic robot; the steelworker who loses out to an oxygen oven that produces twice the steel with half the manpower; the elevator operator and store clerk to whom self-service means unemployment.

Technically, the problems of automation fall in the Labor Department's newest division — the Office of Manpower, Automation and Training — although many of its other 11 bureaus provide important services in seeking answers to the wide variety of questions rising in the automation arena. But these other Bureaus also concentrate on questions that range anywhere from making sure there are enough restrooms in a factory (Job Standards) to advising labor unions in underdeveloped countries (International Affairs).

The Labor Department is also the policeman of the U.S. labor movement. One of its newest divisions, the Bureau of Labor-Management Reports (BLMR), was set up after Congress passed the Landrum-Griffin Reform Law in 1959 in a move to stamp out labor racketeering. To this end, the Bureau became custodian of annual financial reports of more than 50,000 unions.

JOB PROBLEMS

Besides the monumental task of collecting and processing union financial data, the Bureau polices internal union affairs and sometimes finds itself checking on grievances, such as the one expressed in the following letter: "My local has 759 members," it read. "In our election a couple of weeks ago, the guy who beat me out of the presidency got 227 votes and I got 211. I've talked to all the guys I could in the plant and only about half of them said they voted. I think I was cheated." He had been. A check showed that 16 members listed as voting hadn't done so. And the winning candidate, it turned out, had 100 extra ballots printed and access to the ballot box.

While BLMR is one of the Department's latest additions, another, the Bureau of Labor Statistics, is its oldest and best known. With its familiar initials, BLS is the only holdover agency from the Department's early days (Immigration, Child Welfare and Naturalization have gone elsewhere). The duties of Labor Statistics were accurately spelled out 33 years ago when its Commissioner explained that its "statistical and research activities furnish a continuously unrolling picture of essential facts regarding the working and living conditions of the average American wage earner—his wages, his hours of labor, his employment, his standard of living, his opportunities. . . .

"Without such information," he said, "all labor policies of the Department would be adopted in darkness and would almost certainly be futile."

Probably the most important single statistic in Government is the BLS's Consumer Price Index, the figure that tells the cost of items in the weekly shopping basket and the trend of charges made by the family physician, the dry cleaner, the insurance company. Each month, BLS shoppers price 300 items in 46 cities to get the "cost-of-living" figure. Periodically, the market basket contents are updated (they are being extensively revised for 1964) to show new shopping habits. The 1953 review of standard household items added, among others, baby food and beer.

Though the housewife may use the rising CPI figure to counter her husband's complaint about her spendthrift shopping, the figure is even more vital to many unions whose members have their paychecks tied to the movement in prices. Currently, some 2 million workers (down from a 4.5-million peak several years ago) have their wages raised when the price index goes up and cut when it goes down.

Another statistic currently getting more attention than anybody wants is the BLS count of the employed and the jobless. This monthly figure can cause political repercussions. Right now, with jobless totals high, the BLS count is mostly responsible for labor's 35-hour-week drive. Because the figures are so sensitive, the Bureau check is subject to periodic challenges on its accuracy and interpretation. In the fall of 1961, when the reliability of BLS and its long-time Commissioner, Ewan Clague, were publicly questioned, union and management leaders both defended them, and the outcry subsided.

Counting jobless workers is one BLS job. Doing something about them is another. Though its brother division, the Bureau of Employment Security, handles the Labor Department's end of the state hiring centers, BLS gives them some hard material with which to work. It issues a massive phonebook-size publication called the "Dictionary of Occupational Titles" which lists and defines some 25,000 jobs in American industry, including worker aptitudes, interests, temperament and physical demands required in each job. It is currently being revised for 1964 when more than 60,000 jobs will have been

(Continued on page 44)



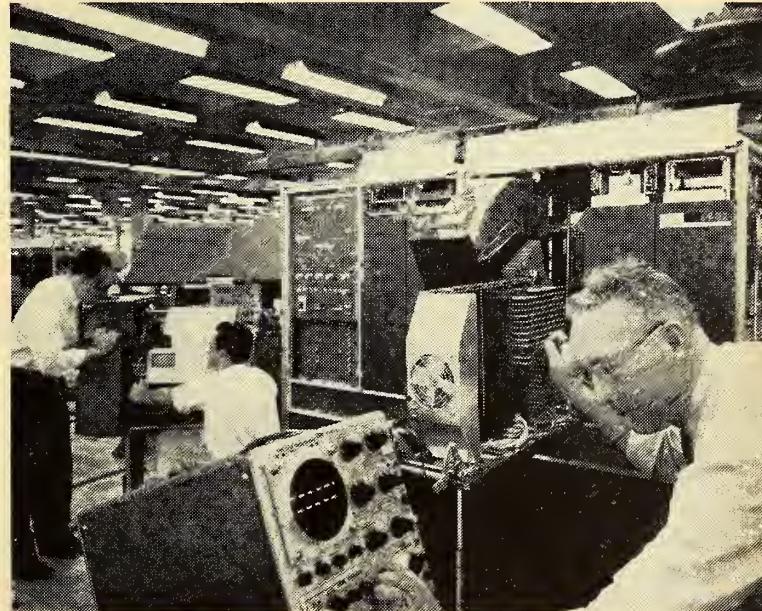
W. Willard Wirtz, Secretary of Labor, 1963. Below, the kind of employment problems we meet today.

ANGELA CALOMIUS



Child labor reversed: Young men who cut their education short swell the jobless ranks as today's technology demands expert training.

IBM



An IBM 1401 computer—a symbol of modern automation that wipes out old jobs, creates new ones requiring brand new worker skills.

FLORIDA LEGIONNAIRES SERVE WITH TROOPERS

STORY By R. B. PITKIN

PHOTOS By JOSEPH J. STEINMETZ

THESE PHOTOS show American Legionnaires of Florida acting as official, trained, volunteer state highway police. The occasion for the photos was the series of international auto races at Sebring, Fla., last March 21, 22 and 23.

Immense crowds, attracted to the small town of Sebring, posed a police crowd-and-traffic handling problem. Solution: A 3-way law enforcement team made up of (1) official state troopers (Florida Highway Patrol); (2) American Legion volunteer patrolmen (Florida Highway Auxiliary Patrol) and (3) the staff of Highlands County Sheriff Broward Coker.

About 1,100 Florida Legionnaires have been organized into trained platoons of volunteer highway patrolmen since 1955. In that year the state established its all-Legionnaire Florida Highway Auxiliary Patrol (FHAP), modeled after the older all-Legion arm of the state troopers in Ohio.

To the Legionnaires, the work is an unpaid, spare-time civic duty, expressing the Legion pledge to: "Maintain law and order." Before he can join the patrol a Florida Legionnaire must undergo a rigid investigation to prove his fitness and capability. After an exacting four-month training course, he may have a normal assignment to assist uniformed state troopers in highway patrol in his spare time.

The Florida legislature has authorized FHAP strength at five times the number of the state highway patrolmen. Occasions such as the Orange Bowl Game, the Florida State Fair and the Sebring Races (in addition to disasters) bring large numbers of the regulars and Legion volunteers to one scene.

Says Col. H. N. Kirkman, Director, Florida Dep't of Public Safety: "The Legion auxiliary highway patrolmen are available for more than traffic work. Many of the men are trained thoroughly to work police radio, do first aid, etc. . . . They have helped out in plane crashes, hurricanes, tornadoes, and at leading sporting events, thereby releasing state troopers, in many instances, to perform other jobs.

"In a state that admits over 5,000 new residents a week, the Legion volunteers have become an invaluable part of our state highway patrol."

at Sebring International Auto Races



They're off in Sebring's big 12-hour race — and thousands pack the town.



Three arms of the law to handle crowds, symbolized by Trooper William Flagg, Miami; Legionnaire Roy Nelson, Sebring, and Highlands County Sheriff Coker.



Henderson & visitor

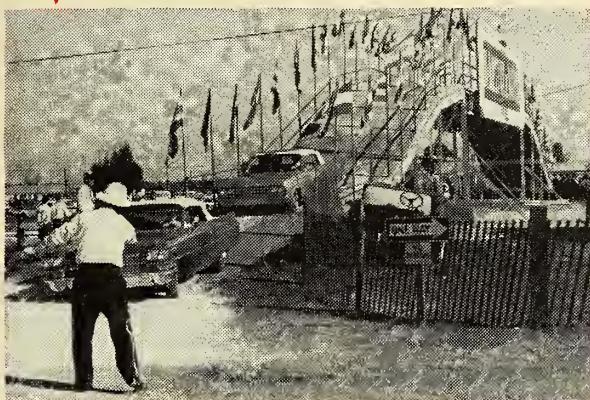


Vanatta & difficulty

← A COMMON DUTY of the Legion patrolmen was to give visitors directions, as Lucius Henderson, Sebring, is doing above. Earl Vanatta, also of the Sebring Post, has a different duty (left). He explains to a visitor that even though he is a member of the host Automobile Racing Club of Florida, he can't park in the Club's VIP parking area. Vanatta, a WW2 artilleryman, now works for the U.S. Soil Conservation Service. When he had explained that the Club had saved the space for distinguished visitors, everything was OK.



← ONE AUTO BRIDGE and one pedestrian bridge gave access to the inside "paddock" spectator area. To prevent these bottlenecks from clogging, Legion patrolmen on duty for more than 12 hours at a stretch (below and right) maintained telephone communication between the inner and outer ends of the bridges (left). During peak rushes, one directed traffic and another stood phone duty at each end. →



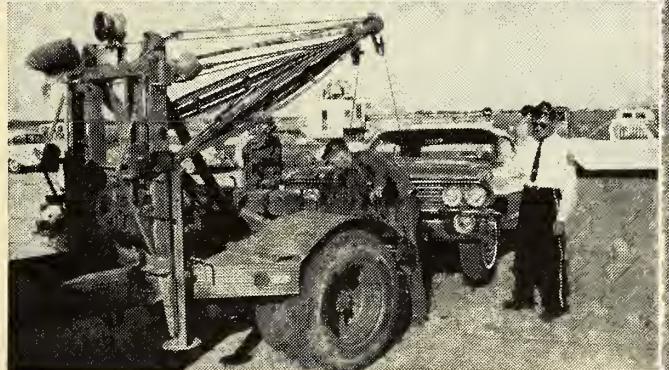
The Big Race Drew the Crowd

THERE WERE three days of crowd-handling work at Sebring. The third day, Saturday, March 23, was the big one — the day of the 13th Annual Sebring Grand Prix of Endurance — around and around Sebring's 5.2 mile circuit from 10 a.m. to 10 p.m. A huge crowd was certain, for the Grand Prix is one of the four international auto races which count toward the annual World Speed and Endurance Challenge awards. The others: the Targa Florio (Italy); the Nurburgring 1,000 Kilometers (Germany) and the Le Mans 24-Hours (France).

On race day, the professional and volunteer lawmen were up before the sun and
(Continued on next page)



Locked out



He parked illegally



Lawmen must eat

CROWD HANDLING is one special problem after another. Legionnaire Charles Leininger (upper left) helps a locked-out owner into her car. Glenn Malonee, of Opa Locka (above), receives at the Sheriff's parking lot a car towed from another area where it had been wrongly parked. Feeding the lawmen is another problem. Legion patrolman William H. Smith came from Okeechobee to run the Sheriff's chow hall, and (left) serves breakfast to Legion Patrolman John Zornow, who came from Post 389, Fort Myers. Appropriately, Bill Smith was an Army mess sergeant.

CONTINUED

Florida Legion Police

traffic started flowing into town in the dark of a pre-dawn ground fog. Seventy Legion patrolmen were on hand from Troop F, drawn from eight counties. They included 29 from Sebring and others from Posts in Clewiston, Ft. Myers, Bradenton and Venice. In addition, Dade County's big Troop E sent up from Miami its mobile communications center and its emergency rescue unit, along with more than 30 Legion patrolmen from American Legion Posts in and around Miami. The state troopers and Sheriff thus had over 100 trained Legion aides.



Crowds rolled into Sebring in a dawn fog, and Bill Polite, of Cutler Ridge Post, Miami, wisely wore his fluorescent jacket and gloves for visibility. Here, sun has risen.



Platoon briefing

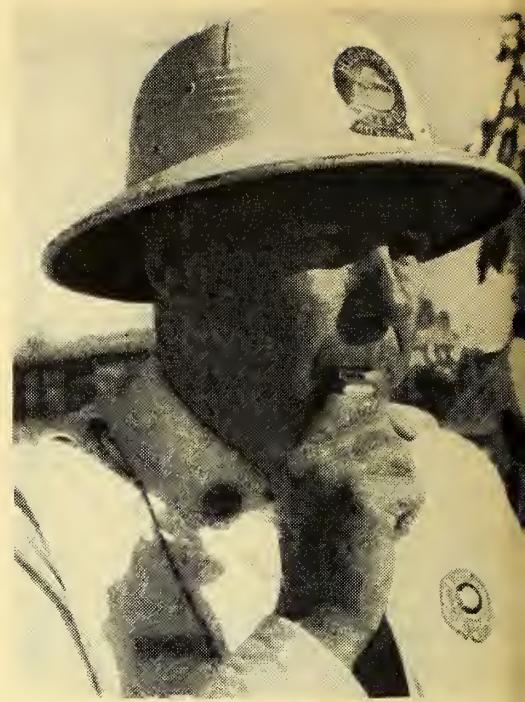
SEBRING'S LEGION PLATOON was put in force. Days in advance (left) they were briefed by Platoon Commander Roy Nelson, seen with map. But other Legion patrolmen moved in on the Sebring job from all over the state. The Miami Troop's 5-antennaed mobile communications unit, manned by Miamians Don Fox and Owen Bender (below, left) was the nerve center of law enforcement at the races. Likewise, the Miami Legionnaires brought their emergency rescue unit, which Bill Polite shows to Trooper Flagg, below. Miami is 100 miles from Sebring.



Nerve center



Emergency unit



Bill Lee

WILLARD George (Bill) Lee, is one of the 1,100 Legion members of the Florida Highway Auxiliary Patrol whose busy life exemplifies the extracurricular nature of their work with the troopers.

Bill Lee served in Iran as an Army Staff Sergeant in WW2. Until six years ago he ran an office supply business in Rochester, N. Y., was an Ontario, N. Y., Legionnaire. Then he bought the Highlands Office Supply Co. in Sebring, Fla.

Bill transferred his membership to Sebring's American Legion Post 74, and is today one of its Past Commanders. His wife, Barbara, who hails from Milford, Conn., met Bill when he was in service. She helps him in his office supply business, cares for their two red-headed school-age children (Fred, 13 and Jill, 7) and is a member of the Business and Professional Women's Club in Sebring.

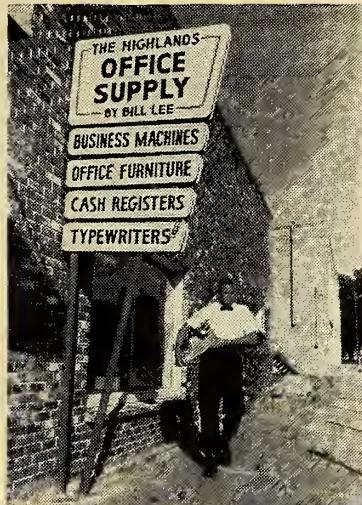
Bill Lee joined the Sebring Post's platoon of the Florida Highway Auxiliary Patrol in 1958. Last year, 25 men of the Sebring platoon logged 5,434 man-hours of training and patrol duty for FHAP. Some of the members, like Sam McConnell—who keeps all the records for the platoon as its Secretary—and Roy Nelson, Sebring Platoon Commander (formerly of Dayton, Ohio) are retired, and being of service in their retirement.

Bill Lee and other younger Floridians find time for patrol duty in the midst of busy lives. At the Sebring races, Bill fitted voluntary police work in with a rush of business providing office supplies for the Automobile Racing Club of Florida, for the use of the worldwide press delegation covering the races.

BILL LEE BORROWS TIME FROM A BUSY LIFE



Bill's daughter Jill watches, fascinated as he repairs a faulty typewriter in his office shop.



ILL LEE'S BUSINESS serves customers many miles from Sebring. Every Tuesday he visits distant customers in his station wagon. In the photo at left, he leaves his office with a typewriter for a customer in Wauchula, 35 miles away. His wife, Barbara, handles much of the store's buying, and, below, Bill is chiefly looking on as Barbara considers a supply order from Tampa Paper Co. salesman J. O. Macon, Jr. center. In the rear of the store, Bill has a business-machine repair shop where he operates on stubborn typewriters, duplicating machines, calculators, cash registers, etc.



Barbara helps at the store

THE LEE'S HAVE a pleasant ranch-type home, seen in the background of the family gathering (below, left). Man in white shirt is Bill's stepfather, Welton Aldrich, of Rochester, N. Y. He is "grampa" to the Lee children, and built the 2½ horsepower Go-Cart that is young Fred's pride. They also have their own small pool, in which the children plunge (below, right) while Bill fusses with barbecue makings. When the race rush was over at Sebring the family went to Venice, Fla., for a few days salt water swimming and fishing.



Family gathering



Back yard life

WASHINGTON PRO&CON

PRESENTING BOTH SIDES OF

THIS MONTH'S BIG ISSUE:

Does U.S. Need A

PRO

Rep. Carlton R. Sickles (D-Md.)
Congressman-at-large



ONE OF THE MOST dramatic and creative proposals enacted in the last session of Congress was the overseas Peace Corps legislation. The success of this proposal makes it logical to extend the same principle to the needy in this country.

It is a sad fact that despite the great wealth of this nation, many people today, especially those in our core cities and on marginal farms, still live in poverty and neglect. To improve this situation I have introduced a bill to set up a domestic Peace Corps similar in operation to the overseas Peace Corps. Under my proposal, volunteers would be recruited to work with the underprivileged, mentally ill, retarded, migrant workers, and the aged.

The requests for these volunteers would come from local communities, have strong local support and a local financial contribution. The volunteer corpsman would assist both private and public agencies now working with the needy and stimulate the efforts of local communities to solve their own problems. The program would not duplicate the efforts of local communities. There would be no people from Washington telling the local people what to do.

The emphasis in this program would be on volunteer effort and the cost per volunteer would be small. The domestic Peace Corps would not be a haven for high

salaried bureaucrats. Like the overseas Peace Corps, volunteers would receive only a living allowance and modest terminal pay. The Corps would be limited in size to 5,000 skilled volunteers serving one-year terms and would not grow into a gigantic project. The program would attempt to spur many other citizens to do part-time volunteer work in their communities.

As is the case with the Peace Corps, it is expected that service in the domestic Corps would appeal to both retirees and recent college graduates. It would appeal to the idealism of our youth and the desire of our senior citizens to continue to serve their country. In a recent poll of 9,000 college students regarding creation of a Domestic Service Corps, nine out of ten said they would consider joining. Among over 2,000 elderly people who were polled, eight out of ten favored the idea and three out of four desired to serve in such a Corps.

The domestic Peace Corps could also help to alleviate the shortage of social workers in this country today. And it could do more than provide needed assistance to the neglected segments of our society. It would also serve to awaken those of us who live in comfortable circumstances and have little understanding of the hardships many of our citizens encounter in their daily lives.

We cannot remain the leader of the Free World and neglect our people here at home. The time for action on this program is now!



If you wish to let your Congressman or one of your Senators know how you feel on this big issue, tear out the "ballot" on the facing page and mail it to him-----→

THE BIG ISSUES

Domestic Peace Corps?

CON

Rep. Samuel L. Devine (R-Ohio)
12th District

BY THE TIME President Kennedy asked Congress to authorize a domestic Peace Corps—to be a part of the Administration's vast program for youth rehabilitation and general social uplift through federal welfare—it had already been studied at cabinet level, staffed by government employees, and powerfully publicized.

Moreover, this outfit became operational more than a month before Congress convened, and was staffed by "loaners" (surplus?) from the Attorney General's office, the Department of Health, Education and Welfare, Peace Corps, etc. Apparently, Congressional authorization is obsolete under this Administration.

Even before the President's message on youth was presented, a well-documented crossfire of critical opposition had developed to the plan, which initially called for a few hundred dedicated volunteers to work for nominal pay among juvenile delinquents, slum dwellers, mentally disturbed, migrant workers, etc.

It is relatively easy for skeptics to say the domestic Peace Corps proposal has all the earmarks of a potential political boondoggle, is a further invasion of central government into areas of state and community responsibility, and an expansion of cradle-to-grave welfare state philosophy. It is easy because these and other undesirable potentialities are conspicuous in the plan.

Senators John J. Williams, Delaware Republican,



and Frank J. Lausche, Ohio Democrat, are among many who have investigated the impact and potential of a domestic Peace Corps.

Senator Williams disclosed that other agencies, principally the Department of Health, Education and Welfare, have made sizable and questionable grants, as high as \$250,000, to nebulous projects of the type which would be within the scope of a domestic Peace Corps operation. One such grant was made to a group in Harlem, the district of Rep. Adam Clayton Powell, whose Education and Labor Committee would consider domestic Peace Corps legislation. Senator Williams noted that more than half of the initial quarter-million dollars was budgeted for personnel, not service.

Senator Lausche's research revealed this country already has over 2 million "peace corpsmen," comprising teachers, police, welfare workers and millions of unpaid or privately employed civic and social workers.

It is argued with weight that a glamorized organization of untrained but enthusiastic peace corpsmen, even under local supervision, would prove disruptive; and encourage shedding of local responsibility. Already some states and communities are asking that domestic peace corpsmen be assigned to special welfare projects.

Thus, takers of give-away government spoils will not be lacking; a domestic Peace Corps could rapidly expand to a sprawling, costly segment of federal welfare. The country and Congress should determine now that a domestic Peace Corps is neither wanted nor needed.

A handwritten signature in cursive ink that reads "Samuel L. Devine".

I have read in The American Legion Magazine for July the arguments in PRO & CON on the subject: "Does The U.S. Need A Domestic Peace Corps?"

THE AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE

IN MY OPINION THE U.S. NEEDS DOES NOT NEED
A DOMESTIC PEACE CORPS

SIGNED _____

ADDRESS _____

TOWN _____ STATE _____

Ready and waiting to be won!



17th annual free awards

Once again, the Seagram Posts have donated four handsome Ford Convertibles to the American Legion Convention Corporation of Florida. When you win, your post wins an extra \$250, also donated by the Seagram Posts.

Drawings will be held and the cars awarded Sunday, Sept. 8, 1963, during the Drum and Bugle Corps finals of the American Legion National Convention in Miami.

Here's all you have to do!

1. Send in official coupon (or mail a postcard or letter using coupon as guide).
2. Sign it (an unsigned entry cannot be accepted).
3. All entries must be received no later than midnight September 6, 1963.

No puzzle! Not a contest! No need to be at the Convention to win!



donated by the Seagram Posts

**Seagram
Post No. 807
Illinois**

**Seagram
Post No. 1283
New York**

**Seagram
Post No. 658
California**

The Seagram Posts
American Legion, P. O. Box 36
Miami 37, Fla.

Legion or Auxiliary Membership
Card No. _____

Gentlemen: As a member of _____ Post, American Legion, or a member of _____ Unit,
American Legion Auxiliary, located in _____ (City) _____ (State)

Please enter my name in the free drawings for the four Ford convertibles donated by the Seagram Posts to
the American Legion Convention Corporation of Florida. Drawing to be held on Sept. 8, 1963 in Miami.

Name _____ (Please Print)

Address _____

Signature _____

This is the first of four parts on "The Play of the Hand." In future issues: Part II — Playing Trump Contracts; Part III — Defense, The Opening Lead; Part IV — Defense, After the Opening Lead.

ONE OF THE THINGS a player is taught when he learns contract bridge is to play to win the number of tricks needed to make his bid, and disregard overtricks until his contract is assured. The reward for making more tricks than you bid for is trivial and hardly worth consideration.

If you want to be a successful dummy player, as soon as you see the dummy you must look for the safest line of play to win enough tricks to make your bid. Don't even touch a card in the dummy until you have planned your play; a careless play of a card at the first trick may cost you your contract. Every good player plans his play before he starts playing. If it takes you a minute or so to plan your play, do not worry about keeping the other players waiting. You will be unpopular if you huddle every time you play a card, but not if you deliberate once or twice in the course of a hand. The method you use in planning your play is the key to better playing. When you play a hand in a NO-TRUMP CONTRACT, you should start out by counting the top winning cards in the combined hands. If you count enough top winners to make your bid, take the lead as soon as possible and cash all of your top tricks. If you do not count enough top winners to make your bid, delay cashing your top cards, and look for the safest possible line of play to win the necessary additional tricks.

The following deal serves as a good illustration. Suppose you are the South player and get the bid for three no-trump. West leads the seven of hearts.

North (dummy)

♠ J 3 2
♥ 9 6
♦ A Q J 10 4
♣ K Q J

South (declarer)

♠ A Q 10 4
♥ K J 5
♦ 7 3
♣ A 9 5 2

You have six top tricks (one spade, one diamond, four clubs). On the first trick, East plays the queen of hearts and you win it with your king, giving you a seventh trick. You need two additional tricks to make your bid. This hand can be made against any defense or distribution of the East-West cards. Before reading further, how would you play?

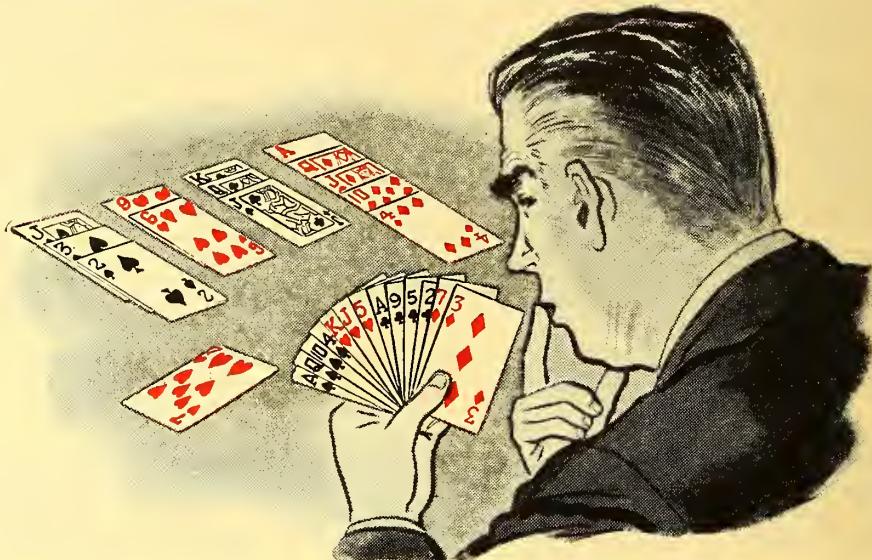
The contract can be cinched if you lead a club to dummy at trick two and finesse spades: If East has the spade king, repeated finesse will give you at least two additional tricks; if West has

FUNDAMENTALS OF BRIDGE By William S. Root

The Play of the Hand



Part I—Playing No-Trump Contracts



the spade king the finesse will lose, but you will have established two extra tricks in the spade suit anyway and West cannot win enough tricks to set the contract before allowing you to regain the lead.

If you play carelessly, and do not count your tricks, you might take a finesse in diamonds and risk your contract—if East wins the king of diamonds and leads a heart through your J-x, the defense might win four or five heart tricks and set the contract.

It is true that the diamond finesse is apt to net even more than nine tricks if West has the king, but this is a foolish play since it risks the contract.

Not all hands can surely be made. When you cannot find a sure way to make your bid, look for the line of play that gives you the maximum chance.

For example, suppose you are again the South player and get the bid for three no-trump. West leads the five of spades.

North (dummy)

♠ 8
♥ A 10 9 3
♦ A K 10 9 2
♣ J 7 6

South (declarer)

♠ K 6
♥ Q J 5
♦ J 7 6
♣ A K 10 9 3

You have five top tricks (one heart, two diamonds, two clubs). On the first trick East wins the ace of spades and then leads a low spade, you win with your king of spades, giving you a sixth trick. You need three additional tricks to make your bid, and you must get them without losing the lead—or else the opponents will set you by cashing the rest of their spades. Before reading further, what line of play do you think gives you the best chance to make your bid?

One line of play is outstanding. At trick two, discard a low club from dummy on your king of spades. Then cash the ace and king of diamonds in the hope the queen will fall (if it falls you have nine tricks). If the diamond queen does not fall, cash the ace and king of clubs in the hope that queen will fall (which also would give you nine tricks). If neither minor-suit queen falls, you can still make your bid by taking repeated heart finesses if West has the king.

To be set you must find both minor-suit queens guarded by two or more little cards and the king of hearts in the East player's hand. The odds are about three to one that you will make your bid.

The order in which I called the play is important. The discard of a club from dummy on the king of spades is the first strategic play; if instead you discard a heart or a diamond, that red suit could

(Continued on page 47)



A DIGEST OF EVENTS WHICH ARE OF PERSONAL INTEREST TO YOU

**ARMED FORCES PAY BILL PASSED HOUSE;
WOULD ALSO BENEFIT RETIREES AND
WIDOWS, ORPHANS OF WAR-KILLED VETERANS:**

By a vote of 293 to 10, the House of Representatives passed HR5555 in May, a bill which, if adopted in the Senate and enacted by the President, would give an average increase of 14.3% to commissioned paygrades and 12.6% to enlisted paygrades...The bill would also increase Dependency and Indemnity Compensation of some dependents of former members of the armed forces who died of service-connected causes, since part of their compensation is based on a percentage of current military pay in the paygrade of the deceased breadwinner...But not all paygrades would be affected, hence "some" dependents...It would similarly affect the retirement pay of military retirees since 1958, and also retirees before 1958...The House-passed version of the bill includes a specific section to provide for recomputation of retirement pay of pre-1958 retirees, hitherto excluded from military retirement increases concurrently with current military pay boosts...The American Legion, the National Guard Ass'n, the Reserve Officers Association and other veterans organizations supported the bill as passed by the House, and had long campaigned for the adjustment for pre-1958 retirees... Their retirement pay has been chewed up by inflation by not being regularly adjusted along with current military pay...The House bill puts all retirees prior to 1963 in one class, and provides for retirement pay adjustments pegged to the Cost of Living Index of the U.S. Labor Department...We do not include detailed specifics at this time, since the final version, if enacted, will be the only meaningful version of it for its beneficiaries.

**LEGION SUPPORTS SENATORS
ON CONTROL OF AMPHETAMINE,
BARBITURATES, OTHER DRUGS:**

The American Legion has advised Senator Thomas Dodd (Conn.) of its sympathy with Senate Bill 553, introduced by Senators Dodd, Kefauver, Ribicoff and others, con-

cerning the use of amphetamine, barbiturates and other dangerous drugs, and has provided him with a copy of Res. 50 of the Legion's May, 1963 Nat'l Executive Committee...The resolution, mentioned briefly on page 38 of this magazine, follows:

"Whereas, it has been brought to the attention of members of the (American Legion) National Child Welfare Commission that there has been increasing use of the dangerous drugs such as amphetamine and amphetamine-like drugs, barbiturates, and other habit-forming and central nervous system stimulants, by high school and college students, and

"Whereas, more than half of these drugs are obtained illicitly and at exorbitant prices, and

"Whereas, these drugs are dangerous to the physical and mental systems and are habit-forming, and

"Whereas, existing legislation which controls sale of these drugs is inadequate, and

"Whereas, investigation by competent medical authority has proven that these drugs can be dangerous when used without medical supervision, now, therefore, be it

"Resolved, that parents and the public be educated concerning the use of these dangerous drugs and that appropriate action be taken to see that more stringent federal and/or state legislation is enacted to control the illicit sale of these drugs with appropriate penalties included in laws for willful violation."

**BILL TO COMPENSATE WAR
DISABILITIES FAIRLY IS HR2582:**

The bill in the present Congress that would put an end to compensating war-disabled veterans at a rate less than that indicated by the official measurement of the severity of their disabilities is HR2582...A typographical error in "Newsletter" for April incorrectly listed it as HR2583...The bill was introduced by Rep. Paul Fino (N.Y.), and would carry out the intent of Res. 157 of the 1962 American Legion Nat'l Convention...To determine what compensation a war

disability rates, different disabilities and combinations of disabilities are rated at from 0% to 100%...The percentage figure is a measure of entitlement to compensation, relative to the rate struck for 100%... But for more than ten years, all war disabilities less than 100% have arbitrarily been paid at figures less than scale -- so that today a vet 90% disabled gets \$34 a month less than 90% compensation...No explanation of how such figures are arrived at has ever been set forth...In each case, the extent of the disability to be compensated is the present rating...HR2582 would also provide dependency allowances for veterans disabled less than 50%, as is done for veterans whose war disabilities are equal to 50%, or greater.

SENATE RESOLUTION WOULD RECOGNIZE LEGION JOB APPEAL FOR OLDER WORKERS:

Senator Pat McNamara, of Michigan, has introduced Senate Joint Resolution 68, to give official Federal recognition to the first week in May each year as "National Employ the Older Worker Week."...The American Legion has observed that week in that manner for some years on its own, and authorizes national Legion awards in the states to employers with good records in employment practices without prejudice to age..."I believe the Legion's campaign deserves the recognition and support of the Federal government," Sen. McNamara said on introducing the resolution...He was joined in its sponsorship by the junior Senator from Michigan, Philip A. Hart.

VETERANS Q & A

Q. Since 1956, servicemen released with disabilities have been offered lump-sum compensation on discharge...They waived all future claims if they accepted the lump sum...The Legion protested at the time that green young men with service disabilities could be seriously shortchanged by accepting, if their disabilities worsened with the years...Has anything been done to correct the wrong done to dischargees who were tempted to accept the cash settlement to their detriment?

A. Yes. A year ago (June, 1962), Public Law 87-509 was passed...It permits service-disabled veterans who took the lump-sum "readjustment payment" to qualify instead for monthly compensation if they are otherwise eligible for it...They would forego 75% of the lump sum they had accepted out

of their new monthly compensation, before drawing the full monthly amount...The figure was set at 75% of the lump sum, instead of 100%, to average out income taxes that might have been paid out of the lump sum.

Q. I asked national Hq of The American Legion for a record of my continuous membership in the Legion, which dates back to about 1922, but was told that continuous individual records in Nat'l Hq do not go back more than three years, and I should refer to my old membership cards, if I kept them, or to the records of my Post...Why doesn't Nat'l Hq keep these records?

A. Just about now, the Legion will be issuing the 75,000,000th annual membership since, and including, 1920...Annual memberships issued to the end of 1962 numbered 72,437,989...The 2,562,011th membership for 1963 would be the 75 millionth since 1920...On May 23rd there were 83,722 to go...The management of only three years' membership records at Nat'l Hq fills one floor that is a big city block long, and that's "only" about 8,100,000 individual records...Keeping 75 million records in shape for ready reference would occupy more capital outlay in space and equipment, and more annual expenditure in staff than their use would justify... (Actually, the 75 millionth annual membership was issued sometime last fall, since 1919 memberships are not included in the above figures... They numbered about 600,000 but were not recorded nationally, the Nat'l Hq having been established only at the end of that year.)

PLAINFIELD, N.J. WANTS TO HEAR FROM ITS WWII AND KOREA VETS WHO NOW LIVE SOMEWHERE ELSE:

Plainfield, N.J., is preparing a Veterans Plaque commemorating the names of all its citizens who participated in WWII and the Korean War...To make the roster as complete as possible, it requests vets who went to those wars from Plainfield, but now live elsewhere, to send their names and credentials...Name, serial number, and copy of separation papers, and statement of Plainfield residence on entering service are needed to add names to the city's present honor roll of 4,500 Plainfielders...Write: Mrs. Garrett Smith, Chairman, Veterans' Plaque Committee, City Hall, Plainfield, N.J., before July 21, 1963.

JULY 1963

National Convention Moved To Miami Beach, Florida

THE 1963 National Convention of The American Legion, originally scheduled for New Orleans, Louisiana for Sept. 6 to 12 has been transferred to Miami Beach, Florida.

The dates remain the same.

The Convention Corporation in New Orleans, unable to provide housing facilities without segregation of the delegates, withdrew its invitation for the convention on May 20.

National Commander James E. Powers conducted a prompt mail vote of the National Executive Committee to authorize selection of a new site.

Invitations and inquiries were on hand, in spite of the limited time remaining, from Miami Beach, Detroit, Chicago, St. Louis, Philadelphia, New York City, Buffalo, Boston, Washington, D.C., Atlantic City, Kansas City, Mo., Long Beach, Calif., Los Angeles, Seattle, Houston, Dallas and others.

Miami Beach, with its vast resort hotel facilities, its centrally located modern auditorium, its familiarity with handling large numbers of out-of-towners on short notice, and its corps of Legionnaires with a backlog of experience in organizing numerous past National Conventions (the most recent; 1960), was announced as the emergency selection on May 22.

As late as the meetings of the National Executive Committee during the first week of May, no housing problems were envisioned at New Orleans, although concern had been expressed by several Departments.

However, within three weeks The American Legion First District Convention Corporation of Louisiana notified the National Commander as follows:

"Because of circumstances beyond its control in being unable to meet the housing requirements of the National Organization of The American Legion, and with due regard for the best interests of The American Legion, the City of New Orleans and the State of Louisiana, The American Legion First District Convention Corporation [official Legion hosts for the planned convention] regretfully announces the withdrawal of the invitation to hold the 1963 National Convention of The American Legion in New Orleans, Louisiana."

In announcing the selection of Miami Beach, National Commander Powers expressed his gratitude not only to Miami Beach for "responding so generously and enthusiastically to the emergency situation," but also to the other cities "which have asked us to bring our national convention to them." Normally, even a full year is short notice to a city for staging so huge and complex an affair as a Legion national convention. Less than four months was available in this case.

Within two days of the decision, Florida Legionnaires had set up The American Legion 1963 Convention Corporation of Florida, to be the responsible, incorporated body to manage the Convention's business affairs and planning, with Past Dep't Commander Lawrence E. Hoffman, of Miami Beach, as president and general manager, and Nat'l Executive Committeeman E. Meade Wilson, of Mulberry, as chairman of the board.

Mrs. A. J. Ryan, Sr., assumed the general chairmanship for the Auxiliary's convention.

The emergency situation temporarily deluged Hoffman's private business of-

fices as his secretary logged 386 phone-calls over the first weekend, on Legion convention business. In that brief time the Orange Bowl in Miami was secured for the nat'l Senior Drum and Bugle Corps finals on Sunday, Sept. 8; the Hotel Fontainebleau was established as the Legion Hq hotel, and its huge dining room reserved for the National Commander's Dinner; Miami Beach streets were set aside for the convention parade on Monday, Sept. 9; the Miami Beach Convention Hall was reserved for the convention meetings, and its adjoining Auditorium secured for Legion staff offices; Convention Corporation Hq were established at the Venetian Isle Motel, ready for the Legion's staff Convention Director, William Miller, to set up shop on May 28.

In five days, more than 12,000 first class hotel rooms were committed for the convention at \$4.50 and up for singles and \$8 and up for doubles. As most of these are little changed since 1960, Hoffman noted that Departments that were satisfied with their 1960 housing might be able to secure the same facilities without need of an inspection trip to Miami Beach.

FOR MORE ON
MIAMI BEACH, TURN
TO NEXT PAGE



Air View of 1960 Legion parade in Miami Beach.

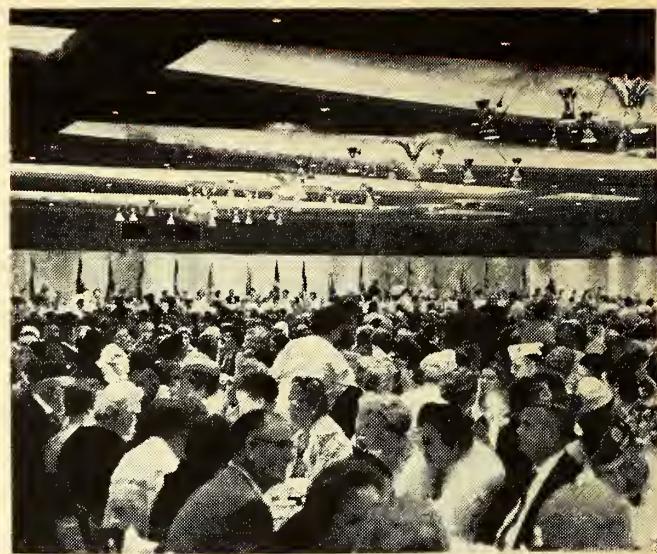
Nat'l Convention to Miami Beach (Continued)

So huge is the dining hall (right) of Miami Beach's Hotel Fontainebleau (below) that it is the only site of the National Commander's Dinner at any convention which permits Legionnaires to bring guests without restriction. Secretary of State Dean Rusk is the invited guest speaker to the Dinner this Sept. 10. Photo at right shows dining hall in 1960, when the late George E. Sokolsky spoke. Miami Beach Convention Hall (lower right) is also shown during the 1960 Nat'l Convention when its air-conditioned vastness housed throngs to hear rival Presidential candidates John F. Kennedy and Richard Nixon address the Legion Convention.

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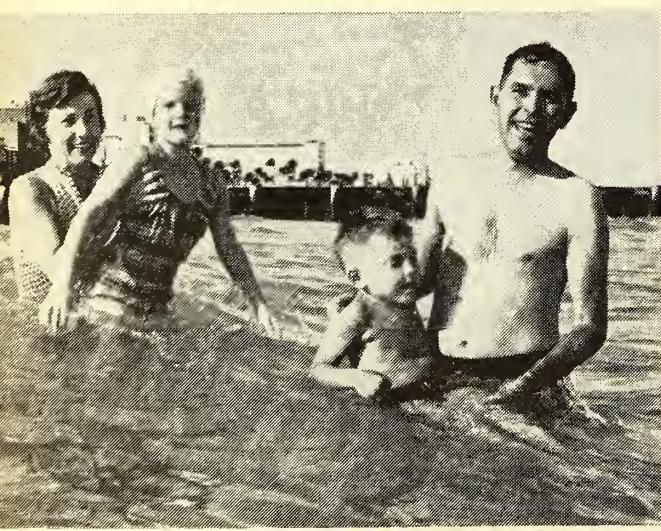
The Fontainebleau, exterior



Fontainebleau dining hall — no limits

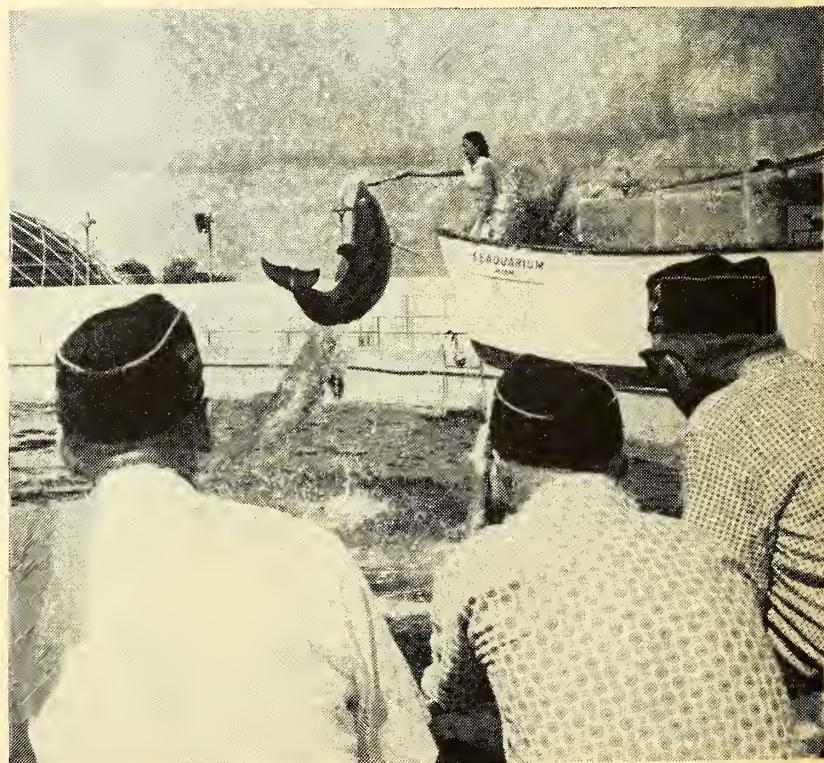


Miami Beach Convention Hall



The Powells splashing

OTHER memories of 1960, captured on film, included these leisure moments offered by the Miami area. The family of C. P. Powell (above) of Newport News, Va., took time off from the convention to swim in the gentle surf just off their hotel. The Seaquarium, with its leaping porpoises (right), was one of many other attractions that drew a steady stream of Legion sightseers.→



Leaping Seaquarium porpoises

Baseball

Bobby Richardson Cited

New York Yankee second baseman Bobby Richardson, who starred for three years on the Legion Junior Baseball team of Post 15, Sumter, South Carolina, was cited on May 26 as American Legion Baseball Graduate of the Year for 1963. Richardson received the award at home plate in Yankee Stadium, N.Y.C., from Nat'l Commander James E. Powers, preceding a Yankees-Senators double-header. On hand was a delegation of Legionnaires from South Carolina, including Sumter Mayor Clifton G. Brown. Purpose of the award to Richardson was: "To honor annually that graduate of The American Legion's youth citizenship training program who best exemplifies the principles and ideals of American Legion Baseball."

Twenty-six other Legion Baseball graduates took part in the ballgames the day Richardson was cited. They were:

Senators: Tom Cheney, Jim Coates, Bennie Daniels, Claude Osteen, Don Rudolph, Dave Stenhouse, Ken Retzer, Marv Breeding, Ed Brinkman, Chuck Cottier, Larry Osborne, Jim King, Don Lock and Manager Gil Hodges.

Yankees: Marshall Bridges, Hal Reniff, Bill Stafford, Ralph Terry, Stan Williams, Yogi Berra, John Blanchard, Clete Boyer, Harry Bright, Tony Kubek, Phil Linz, Roger Maris, Tom Tresh and Manager Ralph Houk.

Richardson played with the Sumter Legion team under H. N. Hutchinson (coach) and D. B. (Skeet) James, manager, in 1950, 1951 and 1952, during which time Sumter won the South Carolina championship twice. He signed with the Yankees in 1953. He led the Amer-

ican League in hits last year, was second in the MVP poll. He is the 4th to receive the Legion award.

COMRADE IN DISTRESS

Readers who can help this comrade are urged to do so.

Notices are run at the request of The American Legion Nat'l Rehabilitation Commission. They are not accepted from other sources.

Readers wanting Legion help with claims should contact their local service officers.

Service officers unable to locate needed witnesses for claims development should refer the matter to the Nat'l Rehabilitation Commission through normal channels, for further search before referral to this column.

6091st ECAR, Shrivenham, England, 1944. Men of Co. C, this outfit, are asked to contact James J. Riha, 2334 South 61st Court, Cicero 50, Ill., as they may have info to assist him in a claim.

PEOPLE IN THE NEWS

Edward L. Omohundro, chief of the Veterans Employment Service, Bureau of Employment Security, Dep't of Labor, has been named manpower advisor on temporary duty to the Bolivian Government.

Daniel W. Shaub, former Dep't Adjutant of Pennsylvania, appointed state service officer, veterans affairs section of the Adjutant General's office of Pennsylvania.

L. Eldon James, Hampton, Va., elected president of the Legion's Child Welfare Foundation, Inc. **Randall C. Biart**, Omaha, Neb., is the new vice president.

Robert H. Patty, appointed assistant director of the Legion's Child Welfare Div.

Ben Chatfield, member of the Nat'l Public Relations Commission, appointed executive vice president and general manager of the Cordele-Crisp County, Georgia, Chamber of Commerce.

DIED

Earle W. Stark, former Dep't Adjutant of New Mexico (1947-51).

Fred James Bonner, Past Dep't Cmdr of Mexico (1937-41).

Howard Wade Lindsey, Past Dep't Cmdr of Nevada (1958-59).

Rt. Rev. Monsignor Patrick N. McDermott, of Iowa, Past Nat'l Chaplain (1939-40).

Loyd Ray Ballard, Past Dep't Cmdr of South Dakota (1951-52).

George Russell Wilbur, Past Dep't Cmdr of Oregon (1922-23).

Clifford D. Cunningham, Past Dep't Cmdr of Washington (1921-22).

Catesby ap R. Jones, Alabama's Nat'l Executive Committeeman in 1934-36.

Frank H. McFarland, in California, Past Nat'l Vice Cmdr from Kansas.

Charles H. Schutz, Past Dep't Cmdr of Michigan (1930-31).

Frank E. Southard, Past Dep't Cmdr of Maine (1935-36).

John L. Connors, of Connecticut, member, Nat'l Rehabilitation Commission.

Howard L. Matty (1963), Post 1376, New Hartford, N.Y.

Barney J. Rosen (1963), Post 1711, Levittown, N.Y.

Elmer J. Banta (1962), Post 1845, Conklin, N.Y.

Irl L. Hall (1962), Post 69, Seiling, Okla.

Lyle B. Chappell (1962), Post 34, North Bend, Ore.

Earl M. Pugh and Joseph S. Rahauer and **Lynn F. Stout** and **Albert Strite** (all 1963), Post 46, Chambersburg, Pa.

Harry Beard and Gordon Biehl and **Edward F. Brommer** and **William R. Claridge** (all 1962), Post 67, Pottsville, Pa.

John B. Sumner (1960) and **John Gear** and **Herbert R. LaRue, Sr.** (both 1963), Post 433, Morrisville, Pa.

Louis J. Greco (1962), Post 746, Swoyersville, Pa.

Irving A. Dexter and Theodore B. Dexter (both 1963), Post 19, No. Scituate, R.I.

Floyd Mullins and Ben H. Wilkins, Jr. and **D. W. Wilson** (all 1963), Post 43, Tullahoma, Tenn.

Elmo O. Baldwin (1963), Post 274, Madison Heights, Va.

Life Memberships are accepted for publication only on an official form, which we provide. Reports received only from Commander, Adjutant or Finance Officer of Post which awarded the life membership.

They may get form by sending stamped, addressed return envelope to:

"L. M. Form, American Legion Magazine, 720 5th Ave., New York 19, N.Y."

On a corner of the return envelope write the number of names you wish to report. No written letter necessary to get forms.

LIFE MEMBERSHIPS

The award of a life membership to a Legionnaire by his Post is a testimonial by those who know him best that he has served The American Legion well.

Below are listed some of the previously unpublished life membership Post awards that have been reported to the editors. They are arranged by States or Departments.

Attilio A. Binsacca and **Claude E. Wendt** (both 1963), Post 32, Soledad, Calif.

Ernest Read (1962), Post 465, Bell Gardens, Calif.

W. W. Fulton (1962), Post 78, Rifle, Colo.

Mark T. Faunce and **Jay E. Forbes** and **Elsworth Gammill** and **Fenton Glancy** (all 1963), Post 105, Julesburg, Colo.

Veder Jacobsen and **Charles Karles** and **George E. Kindler** and **Edward F. Kloud** (all 1962), Post 348, Chicago, Ill.

Stanley J. Vondrak and **Felix P. Winiarski** and **Alexander Wroblewski** (all 1959) and **George F. Ahrens** (1960), Post 419, Chicago, Ill.

Joseph P. Murphy (1958) and **Ernest L. Johnson** (1962), Post 495, Chicago, Ill.

Albert P. Baltz and **Eugene Grossmann** and **Oliver W. Hilderbrand** (all 1960), Post 502, Millstadt, Ill.

Otho Ashley and **James R. Shaneyfelt** (both 1959) and **Guy Balley** (1960) and **Dr. William S. Dlninger** (1963), Post 39, Winchester, Ind.

Glen C. Shaw and **I. Ed Sutton** (both 1962), Post 353, Farmland, Ind.

Jack M. Evans (1962), Post 168, Knoxville, Iowa.

R. J. Reuers (1962), Post 304, Eagle Grove, Iowa.

John R. Buckner and **Clarence Bush** and **James S. Ellis, Sr.** (all 1963), Post 176, Frankfort, Ky.

Anthony Dominic Zehnder (1958) and **Carl Hulswede, Sr.** (1959), Post 180, St. Matthews, Ky.

Melville A. Brown and **Edward D. Grandin** (both 1962), Post 2, Augusta, Maine.

George E. Lowell and **Philip P. Resnick** and **William W. Shaw** and **John H. Vanier** (all 1962), Post 17, Portland, Maine.

Henry Warter (1961) and **Timothy B. Corridan** (1962), Post 355, Minneapolis, Minn.

John D. Williams (1958) and **Ora C. Shelton** and **William L. Taylor** (both 1961), Post 80, Kansas City, Mo.

Larry Guelker (1963), Post 300, St. Louis, Mo.

Walter M. Schirra, Jr. (1963), Post 41, Oradell, N.J.

Max Marquardt (1963), Post 161, Passaic, N.J.

Edward Goerke (1953), Post 395, Newark, N.J.

James N. Gormley (1963), Post 421, Hanover, N.J.

Edwin J. Apfel (1961) and **George H. Beauchaire** (1962), Post 100, Rochester, N.Y.

Harry Blunt and **George L. Brown** and **William H. Colgan** and **Julius C. Cronhardt** (all 1963), Post 145, Long Island City, N.Y.

Everett K. Miller (1953), Post 222, Canajoharie, N.Y.

Edward G. Lautz and **Frank E. Ohman** and **Louis Ziehl** (all 1962), Post 264, Tonawanda, N.Y.

Fred Hetzel (1962), Post 272, Rockaway Beach, N.Y.

Victor Gamache and **Laurence Peets** (both 1962), Post 278, Schuylerville, N.Y.

Joseph P. McCrane (1957) and **Maurice Amazon** and **Samuel Barkan** and **Norman Corkhill** (all 1961), Post 391, Brooklyn, N.Y.

Peter Abbuzzese, Sr. (1963), Post 888, Bronx, N.Y.

Merle Hollister (1962) and **George L'Hommedieu** and **Dalton Robie** (both 1963), Post 973, South Otselic, N.Y.

Elkin Liener and **Mayer Minsky** and **Fred Phillips** and **Julius Rabinowitz** (all 1960), Post 1072, Brooklyn, N.Y.

Jersey Youth Wins \$4,000 Legion Oratorical Prize

Steve Oxman, 18-year-old Millburn H.S. senior, cops national title at Eau Claire, Wis., finals. Indiana, Arizona, Louisiana youths also outlast 355,000 starters to win college scholarships as runners-up.

EIGHTEEN-YEAR-OLD Stephen Alan Oxman, of Short Hills, Millburn Township, N.J., sponsored by Guy R. Bosworth Post 140, American Legion, won The American Legion's 1963 National High School Oratorical Contest, and the \$4,000 college scholarship that goes with it, when he defeated three other finalists in the 26th annual competition held on May 2 in Eau Claire, Wis. They had all outlasted some 355,000 first-round contestants.

A senior at Millburn H.S., Oxman will enter Princeton University in the fall.

where he hopes to major in history or government, and then go to law school. His speech told "How the Constitution's Bill of Rights guarantees an American's life, liberty, and pursuit of happiness." Each finalist, after delivering his speech on the rights and responsibilities of citizenship under the Constitution, spoke extemporaneously on the First Amendment, a subject revealed to them while on stage at Eau Claire.

The other finalists competing in the St. Regis H.S. auditorium in Eau Claire were:

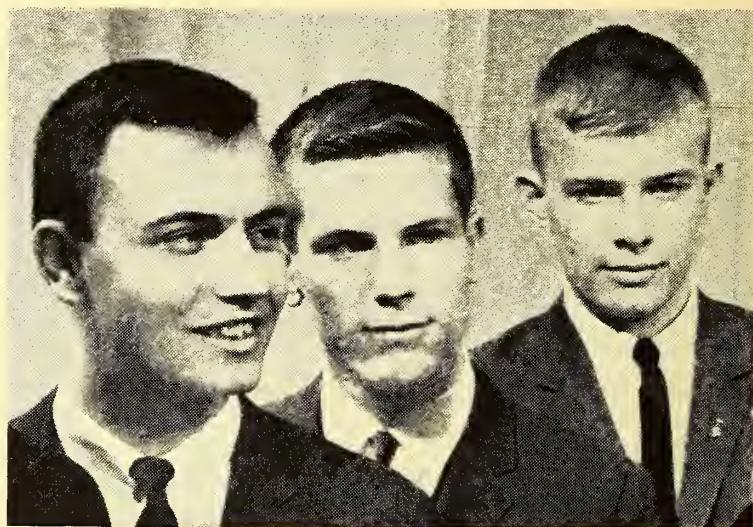
Second place: Michael L. Valentine, 18, senior at Warsaw, Ind., H.S. He won a \$2,500 scholarship and plans to study political science and law at the University of Indiana. Michael served as the 1962 governor of Indiana Boys State, and attended the Legion's 1962 Boys Nation in Washington, D.C. The son of Mr. and Mrs L. M. Valentine, he was sponsored in the 1963 competition by the John C. Peterson Post 49, of Warsaw.

Third place: Donald R. Rightmer, 17, senior at Camelback H.S., Phoenix, Ariz. He won a \$1,000 scholarship and plans to study law at Stanford University. The son of Mr. and Mrs. Raymond O. Rightmer, Donald was sponsored by the Luke-Greenway Post No. 1 of Phoenix.

Fourth place: Patrick J. Briney, 16, junior at Bolton H.S., Alexandria, La. He went to Eau Claire alone, won a



Sandy-haired Steve Oxman



Valentine

Rightmer

Briney

← **W**INNER'S SMILE (left) on returning to Millburn (N.J.) High School (below) is no broader than that of Millburn High Principal Carl Salsbury (below, right). Runners-up at Eau Claire (above) and their scholarship winnings are: Michael Valentine, Warsaw, Ind., 2nd (\$2,500); Donald Rightmer, Phoenix, Ariz., 3rd (\$1,000) and Patrick Briney, Alexandria, La., 4th (\$500).



Millburn High School



Principal Salsbury



Eugene Kopacz

Oxman

Mrs. Georgiana Asselin

Robert Searles

PUPIL AND COACHES: Steve Oxman with Millburn High School teachers who helped him.

\$500 scholarship, and says he'll be back next year. The son of Mr. and Mrs. R. L. Briney, Patrick plans a career in law. He was sponsored by the G. M. Simmons Post 3, Alexandria.

In order to win the national championship and its \$4,000 scholarship Steve Oxman had to win seven contests, the last six against all-winning opponents. He won:

1. Essex County, N.J. semi-finals.
2. Essex County finals.
3. Tri-county match against champions of Union and Morris Counties, N.J.
4. N.J. state title against other multi-county winners.
5. Eastern Regional contest against state champs of New York, Connecticut and Rhode Island.
6. Eastern Sectional contest against Regional champions of one-fourth the nation.
7. National finals against the three other Sectional champions.

The 1963 National Champion had never had a formal public speaking lesson in his life when the announcement of the Legion contest was sent to Millburn H.S. by Millburn's Guy Bosworth American Legion Post last winter. Principal Carl Salsbury turned the announcement over to public speaking teacher Eugene Kopacz. Kopacz and two other teachers, Mrs. Georgiana Asselin and Robert Searles, agreed to groom young Oxman for the local competition because, in addition to being a top student, he had successfully campaigned for president of his class in the 7th, 8th, 10th and 11th grades and was currently president of the student body.

By the time their choice had survived local competition and emerged as the New Jersey state champion, all Millburn suspected it had a winner. When Steve emerged as one of the top four finalists in the nation, his parents hastily procured round-trip plane tickets to Wisconsin and went to Eau Claire with him.

His dentist father, Dr. Jacob H. Oxman, is also President of the Millburn Board of Education.

When news of Steve's national triumph broke, the Newark (N.J.) *Star-Ledger* named young Oxman "New Jerseyan of the Week."

Mrs. Oxman feels that Steve's handling of the extemporaneous subject at Eau Claire — The First Amendment — "helped him a lot" to take first place.

Wisconsin American Legion Commander Donald P. Skelly, of Janesville, agreed fully with Mrs. Oxman. "All four finalists at Eau Claire were terrific," said Skelly, "but I never heard the like of Oxman's handling of the extemporaneous subject. It was precise, tight, to-the-point, masterful. All four finalists were put on their mettle," Skelly added, "because Father John Rossiter, Principal of St. Regis Catholic, the host school for the finals, had the auditorium fully packed with senior and junior classes from neighboring schools. Had any of the finalists feared to speak to a big crowd of strangers, he would have folded before that audience. But none did."

Below are listed the Department winners in the Legion's 1963 National Oratorical Contest. They went on to the regional eliminations. Regional winners, marked with asterisks (*), competed in the sectional contests. The sectional winners were the four finalists at Eau Claire. Winners are not listed for the following Departments, which do not compete in the national contest: Canada, Italy, Mexico, Ohio, Panama, Philippines, Puerto Rico, Washington.

Alabama: Miss Jerri Lee Russell; Birmingham.

Alaska: John C. Sackett; Sitka.

Arizona: *Donald R. Rightmer; Phoenix.

Arkansas: Thomas Bryan; Russellville.

California: Miss Francine M. Medeiros; Hollister.

Colorado: Edward M. Hoffman, Jr.; Littleton.

Connecticut: Miss Hannah Achtenberg; Waterbury.

Delaware: Donald E. Pease, Jr.; Wilmington.

D.C.: Jeffrey Radowich; Hyattsville, Md.
Florida: Samuel Lee Hern; St. Petersburg.

France: Gary E. Dolan; Augsburg, Germany.

Georgia: *Miss Gerry A. Perrin; Atlanta.

Hawaii: Delano Young; Honolulu.

Idaho: Louis E. Dobbs; Rupert.

Illinois: William G. Tiemann; Peoria.

Indiana: *Michael L. Valentine; Warsaw.

Iowa: *Miss Rosemary Anton; Oskaloosa.

Kansas: Albert D. Peer, Jr.; McPherson.

Kentucky: David T. Rouse; Lexington.

Louisiana: *Patrick J. Briney; Alexandria.

Maine: Miss Merilyn Brown; Augusta.

Maryland: Miss Eugenia Pelczar; Baltimore.

Massachusetts: David M. Riddick; Cambridge.

Michigan: Edward D. Zack; Detroit.

Minnesota: Miss Margaret Forsman; Minneapolis.

Mississippi: Wallace Burnette; Verona.

Missouri: Bond R. Faulwell; Kansas City.

Montana: Walter G. Kirkpatrick; Billings.

Nebraska: Mike Flecky; Council Bluffs, Iowa.

Nevada: Jay E. Taub; Las Vegas.

New Hampshire: Irving Gordon; Marlboro.

New Jersey: *Stephen A. Oxman; Short Hills.

New Mexico: Miss Terry Hannon; Moriarity.

New York: Richard E. Barbieri; Howard Beach.

North Carolina: *William E. Long; Newton.

North Dakota: Loren J. Anderson; Pleasant Lake.

Oklahoma: James E. Edmondson; Muskogee.

Oregon: *Miss Lindsay B. Darneille, Medford.

Pennsylvania: *Christopher Hartman; Riverton, N.J.

Rhode Island: Edward F. Hand, Jr.; West Warwick.

South Carolina: Frank G. Dunn; Conway.

South Dakota: Michael G. Goodroad; Sioux Falls.

Tennessee: John R. Stifler; Nashville.

Texas: Paul D. Allen; Houston.

Utah: Russell L. Stubbles; American Fork.

Vermont: *Daniel P. Daley; Newport.

Virginia: Miss Roberta Small; Richmond.

West Virginia: Thomas L. Craig, Jr.; Elkins.

Wisconsin: *Thomas K. Zurcher; Eau Claire.

Wyoming: *John R. Vorhies, Jr.; Casper.



The Nat'l Executive Committee hears report of Nat'l Security Chairman William Doyle (N.J.)

Legion's National Executive Committee Held Two-Day Spring Meet at Nat'l Hq

The National Executive Committee of The American Legion held its annual Spring meeting to conduct routine and between-conventions business of the national organization, at National Headquarters in Indianapolis, on May 1 and 2. Most of the business was routine, and all of the actions adopted by resolution are summarized below. Of these, two new fields of interest explored by the Child Welfare Commission are among the noteworthy ones. These include a desire for laws that will help fix responsibility when a child is beaten at home so that he requires medical attention; and a growing concern over poor con-

trol of drugs which are taken for "kicks" or stimulation and may be dangerous. Dr. Garland Murphy (Ark.), Child Welfare Chairman, gave the report. Adopted with the Americanism report was the selection of Aberdeen, S. Dak., for the 1965 Legion Baseball Little World Series. It will be the 40th anniversary of the beginning of the national baseball program at Aberdeen.

Below is a summary of all of the resolutions which were adopted by NEC in May, with each identified by number.

National Interest

1. Commends American Security Council's work and recommends Legion cooperation.

4. Opposes communist speakers on college and university campuses.
19. Urges Congress to approve a Congressional Medal of Honor Memorial, with plaques for Medal of Honor recipients.
48. Urges legislation designed to pinpoint responsibility for beatings of children.
49. Encourages legislation attacking problem of mental retardation in children.
50. Urges education of parents and general public on dangers of certain stimulating drugs known to be increasingly used by young people.
51. Seeks re-appraisal of school training programs to prepare those students not college bound for future employment and citizenship.

Vets and Dependents

2. Opposes any change in income tax law which would eliminate or reduce deductions for home mortgage interest and real estate taxes.

3. Urges naming new VA hospital in Miami, Fla., "The Joe H. Adams Memorial Hospital."

15. Urges clarification of laws relating to civilian employment of retired members of the uniformed services.

16. Authorizes American Legion Life Insurance Plan to run to end of calendar year in which 70th birthday occurs.

18. Supports H.R. 5134, which seeks to provide transportation to foreign cemeteries for certain parents and remarried widows of deceased veterans.

20. Seeks VA dental treatment for certain veterans whose discharge has been changed to "under honorable conditions."

21. Opposes recovery of certain VA overpayments.

22. Urges study of the VA's prosthetic research program.

23. Urges easing of restrictions on blind veterans, who are minus a lower extremity or its use, in obtaining a specially constructed home.

24. Urges amending Social Security Act to permit payment of a benefit when a similar VA benefit is also payable.

25. Urges exclusion of dependent parents' medical and dental expenses from annual income figures in determining entitlement to dependency and indemnity compensation.

26. Supports waiver of service-connected disability for reinstatement of lapsed NSLI under certain conditions.

27. Urges elimination of requirement that RS (Korea) insurance must be converted prior to September 3 to share in special one-time dividend.

28. Opposes any proposal to separate the veterans' insurance program from the VA.

29. Seeks payment of accrued disability benefits for the month in which a veteran died to persons not otherwise entitled to benefits.

30. Supports the VA as the one-stop agency administering veterans programs.

31. Supports pension awards to widows and orphans in wartime deaths.

32. Seeks VA authority to prorate dividends when insurance lapses, if this is necessary to maintain the insurance in force.

33. Urges extension of delimiting date for



\$50,000 in three checks, concealed in bouquets of poppies, were presented to Nat'l Commander Powers as a gift to the Legion's Child Welfare and Rehabilitation programs from The American Legion Auxiliary. Mrs. Ollie L. Koger (Kans.), Auxiliary Nat'l President, here accepts Commander Powers' thanks. Poppy sales were chief source of funds.



Owsley

Demarest

veterans to apply for correction of service records.

34. Urges extension of the disability income provisions in NSLI to cover total disability to age 65.

35. Recommends that proceeds of USGLI and NSLI shall not be subject to Federal estate tax.

36. Urges study by National Research Council, in cooperation with the VA, of former prisoners of war, to observe consequences of malnutrition, brainwashing, and other factors, for considerations of benefits.

37. Urges VA Administrator to provide adequate contact service for veterans and survivors.

45. Opposes legislation proposing to grant veterans' benefits to veterans of service in the armed forces of allied nations.

46. Seeks a change in bed-use plan at VA Hospital, Togus, Me.

47. Updates language of resolution authorizing National Convention Rehabilitation Resolutions Screening Committee.

52. Urges expansion of care of aging veterans in VA hospitals and domiciliaries.

53. Opposes any decrease in veterans' benefits program.

58. Opposes proposals for judicial review of decisions of the VA.

Internal Matters

5. Urges the Internal Affairs Commission of The American Legion to give greater time and attention to a revitalized membership plan of operations.

6. Amends procedures of Membership and Post Activities Committee.

8. Amends Uniform Code of Procedure for the Organization of National Conventions of The American Legion.

9. Amends rules of National Executive Committee.

10. Supports plan to have an American flag flown over the remains of the USS Utah.

11. Urges Postmaster General to insure printing on postage stamps our national motto, "In God We Trust," whenever feasible.

12. Amends and clarifies the Legion's Manual of Ceremonies, pertaining to display of the flag.

13. Supports H.J.Res. 193, which would provide for establishment of a Freedom Train II Commission.

14. Approves terms of royalties and expenses attendant upon planned publication of "The History of The American Legion."

17. Approves American Legion Life Insurance administration expenses.

38. Approves routine business matters of Legion Emblem Sales Division.

39. Approves routine business transaction of American Legion Magazine.

40. Approves dues increase for The Sons of The American Legion.

41. Approves change in formula for membership incentive goals.

42. Urges continuation of Regional Membership Conferences in 1964.

43. Recommends setting up of Department American Legion Colleges.

44. Approves suspension of Legion membership with nonpayment of dues by February 1.

54. Amends constitution of The Sons of The American Legion.

55. Authorizes official uniform for The Sons of The American Legion.

56. Permits use of dummy rifles in Junior Color Guard Contests at National Convention.

57. Authorizes change in starting time of Junior Drum and Bugle Corps competition at the National Convention.

At NEC meetings, Past Nat'l Cmdr Alvin Owsley (Tex.) expressed thanks for choice of Dallas for 1964 Nat'l Convention, reported, left, by Convention Chmn James V. Demarest (N.Y.). Below: Clarence Horton (Ala.), Legislative; and Daniel O'Connor (N.Y.), Americanism, reported as Commission chairmen for the first time. Guest John R. McKone, Cap't, USAF, told of being shot down over international waters and imprisoned by the Russians. C. A. Tesch, former W. Va. school administrator, and retiring Legion staff Americanism director, got a standing ovation.



Horton

O'Connor

McKone

Tesch

OUTFIT REUNIONS

Reunion will be held in month indicated. For particulars, write person whose address is given.

Notices accepted on official form only. For form send stamped, addressed return envelope to O. R. Form, American Legion Magazine, 720 Fifth Ave., New York 19, N.Y. Notices should be received at least four months before scheduled reunion. No written letter necessary to get form.

Earliest submissions favored when volume of requests is too great to print all.

ARMY

1st Arm'd Div—(Aug.) John F. Petkovich, De Vassie Rd., McKees Rocks, Pa.

1st Band, Barrage Balloon T C (108th Medical Reg't Band, 154th Ground Forces Band)—(Aug.) Allen Heft, 5018 N. Mozart St., Chicago 25, Ill.

1st Medical Reg't—(Aug.) Quentin Werpy, Ada, Minn.

5th Div—(Aug.) John H. Pfiaum, 170 Evergreen, Elmhurst, Ill.

6th Engrs (WWI)—(Aug.) Eric A. Scott, 2122 O'Day Rd., Ft. Wayne, Ind.

13th Corps—(July) Donald H. Drennan, 11 Burnham Rd., Wrenham, Mass.

16th Gen. Hosp.—(Oct.) James Erfley, 4984 Aspen St., Munhall, Pa.

19th Rwy Engrs—(Oct.) H. R. Jefferson, 5706 Woodland Ave., Philadelphia 43, Pa.

21st Light Rwy Engrs (WWI)—(Oct.) George B. Whitfield, 192 Broad St., Eatontown, N.J.

26th Engrs (WWI)—(Oct.) W. Wilbur White, 15217 Forre Ave., Detroit 27, Mich.

31st Field Hosp.—(Oct.) Tony Tamberlo, 133-49 126th St., South Ozone Park, N.Y.

31st Rwy Engrs—(Sept.) Roy Roepke, 12912 Malena Dr., Santa Ana, Calif.

32nd Div—(Aug.) Frank O. Todish, 1419 Hazen St. SE, Grand Rapids 7, Mich.

34th Div, 135th Ambulance (WWI)—(Oct.) Norman F. Glidt, 483 Marshall Ave., St. Paul 2, Minn.

38th Div, 113th Medical Bn—(Aug.) Gordon R. Lucas, 407 W. Jackson St., Rensselaer, Ind.

46th Engr Const Bn—(Sept.) Lowell K. Albright, College Mound, Mo.

66th Art'y CAC (WWI)—(July) George A. Duval, P.O.Box 303, Woonsocket, R.I.

70th Engrs, Light Pontoon Co—(Oct.) David W. Russell, Lake Pine RD 2, Marlton, N.J.

82nd Div (WWI)—(Oct.) Thomas J. Conway, 28 East 39th St., New York 16, N.Y.

83rd Inf Div—(Aug.) Harry Lockwood, 43 Oakland Ave., Jersey City 6, N.J.

87th Inf Div—(Oct.) Jack M. Dalton, 4095 S.O.M. Center Rd., Chagrin Falls, Ohio.

88th Inf Div—(Aug.) C. W. Waters, Jr., 105 David Dr., Havertown, Pa.

94th Sig Bn—(Sept.) Joseph DiMuzio, 376 S. Bon Air Ave., Youngstown, Ohio.

109th Engrs (WWI)—(Oct.) F. W. Rockwell, 1815 Ave. E, Council Bluffs, Iowa.

110th Ammo Train, Co G (see 110 Eng Train).

110th Eng Train (WWI); 110th Ammo Train, Co G; 137th Inf, Co K—(Sept.) Ernest Sanders, 409 E. Poplar St., Independence, Kans.

121st Reg't, Anti-Tank Co—(Aug.) Wilfred J. Eisenman, 111 Bissell Ave., Oil City, Pa.

131st Mach Gun Bn (WWI)—(Oct.) C. F. Vickrey, Box 826, Frederick, Okla.

137th Inf, Co K (see 110 Eng Train)

139th Inf, Co B (WWI)—(Oct.) William F. Vendel, P.O.Box 391, Oskaloosa, Kans.

148th Arm'd Sig Co—(Sept.) George A. L'Homme, 65 Prospect St., Norwich, Conn.

160th WAC Post Co—(Aug.) Mildred V. Allibone, 93 N. Warrington Rd., Des Plaines, Ill.

179th Inf Reg't, Tank Co—(Oct.) Robert M. Adams, Box 431, Healdton, Okla.

185th Ord Depot Co—(Aug.) John Martz, Jr., 521 Walnut Rd., Steelton, Pa.

252nd Field Arty Bn—(Sept.) Arthur E. Mertens, 170 N. 70th St., Milwaukee 13, Wis.

274th Arm'd Field Arty—(July) Bernard Gerschutz, 990 Lynn Ave., Napoleon, Ohio.

301st Trench Mortar Bat—(Oct.) Walter F. Welch, 213 Gwen Rd., Meriden, Conn.

308th Engrs (WWI)—(Aug.) Leo C. Brown, 49 Drury St., Dayton 3, Ohio.

309th Engrs (WWI & II)—(Oct.) George Stoner, P.O.Box 52, Manchester, Tenn.

312th Field Arty (WWI)—(Oct.) W. C. Linthicum, 5339 Hadfield, Philadelphia 43, Pa.

332nd Field Remount Sqdn (WWI)—(Aug.) Oscar Murphy, Rogers, Tex.

337th Inf Reg't, Hq Co (WWII)—(July) Bill Mitchell, Jr., 2332 21st St. S.W., Akron 10, Ohio.

339th Field Arty, Bat D—(Sept.) B. F. Miller, Rt. 3, Osceola, Iowa.

389th Field Arty, Bat C—(Oct.) G. M. Goetze, 6276 Charlotteville Rd., Newfane, N.Y.

489th AW AAA Bn—(Aug.) Roy Steele, 13 Transit Dr., McKeesport, Pa.

531st Shore Eng Reg't, Co E—(July) Ralph Gwinn, Box 188, Meadow Bridge, W. Va.

609th Tank Des't Bn—(Sept.) Don A. Vogt, P.O.Box 142, Geneva, N.Y.

743rd Tank Bn—(Aug.) Karl R. Mory, 2617 12th Ave. So., Minneapolis 7, Minn.

816th Aviation Engr Bn—(Sept.) George W. Vine, 93 Waterman Ave., Albany 5, N.Y.

864th H.A.M. Ord Co—(Sept.) Melvin L. Kalanquin, 1451 N. Mapleleaf Rd., Lapeer, Mich.

993rd Treadway Bridge Co—(Sept.) Robert L. Stillwagon, 138 E. 5th St., Box 40, Chapman, Kans.

Balloon Corps—(Oct.) Ora Saunders, 322 North Clinton Pl., Kansas City 23, Mo.

Fort MacArthur Coast Arty & associated units (WWI)—(Sept.) Oliver C. Hardy, 2136 N. Beachwood Dr., Los Angeles 28, Calif.

Massachusetts Military Academy (Tng School, Mass. Vol. Militia)—(Sept.) Charles J. Tinkham, 925 Commonwealth Ave., Boston 15, Mass.

Medical Corps, Columbus Barracks, Ohio—(Oct.) Rev. M. R. Putnam, Brethren, Mich.

Southwest Pacific Finance (WWII)—(Aug.) Harold F. Levy, 1619 N. Clybourn Ave., Chicago 14, Ill.

NAVY

1st Marine Div—(Aug.) E. C. Clarke, Box 84, Alexandria, Va.

1st Marine Div (West Coast)—(July) H. J. Woessner, USMC, Marine Recruit Depot, San Diego, Calif.

6th Seabees—(Oct.) Frank Krakau, 1733 Selkirk St., Toledo 5, Ohio.

93rd Seabees—(Aug.) R. Klinger, 4104 N. O'Dell, Chicago 34, Ill.

97th, 108th Seabees—(Aug.) Percy Sharp, 118 S. Story St., Appleton, Wis.

Medical Research Unit #2 (WWII, plus Army personnel)—(Oct.) Dr. Robert H. Jackson, 10607 Miles Ave., Cleveland 5, Ohio.

North Sea Mine Force (WWI)—(Oct.) Jacob J. Kammer, 54 Walnut Ave., Floral Park, N.Y.

USS Bayfield (PA-337, WWII)—(Oct.) Tony Neri, c/o Navy Times, 2020 M St. N.W., Washington 6, D.C.

AIR

463rd Aero Sqdn (WWI)—(Sept.) W. B. Scarrow, Box 6, Goodland, Kans.

851st MP Guard Sqdn—(Aug.) John Van Duren, 27 Dawson Ave., Clifton, N.J.

KOREA — AMERICA'S FORGOTTEN WAR

(Continued from page 15)

remembered basic training. They regrouped as they were trained to do. For four days and nights they fought, retreated, regrouped and fought again in a running battle that cost the lives of 174 enlisted men and ten officers. The enemy lost 12 tanks and an estimated 700 men. But the enemy lost even more; he lost the campaign.

Those four days and nights stalled the invaders and bought the valuable time General MacArthur required to fly in a second battalion, supplies, additional fighting men to make up a regiment, then two regiments, until the entire 24th Div was in the line to slow the reds even more — and buy additional time. Soon other divisions followed. The UN retreat slowed to a crawl and the North Koreans had to fight bitterly for every mile.

The enemy pushed the defenders of free Korea into a corner of the peninsula called the Pusan Perimeter. The UN Command slugged it out with its back to the sea. During this period of certain defeat, when the fighting was barely eight weeks old, an incredulous pronouncement was made by General MacArthur: "The enemy has lost his chance. We have forced him to deploy prematurely. Soon we shall destroy him!"

Task Force Smith's brave youngsters contributed much to the fulfillment of their top commander's prediction. This fighting unit also provided the first casualty list of the Korean War. It was a typically American set of names. There was a Tomlinson, a Kiczanowski, a Morrissey, a Rolek, a Brown and a Selig. They came from all over the country — Westfield, Mass.; Oakland, Calif.; Warren, Ark.; Kalamazoo, Mich.; Clearwater, Fla.; and Baltimore, Md. That first list also included the name of 19-year-old Pvt. Kenneth Shadrick of Skin Fork, W. Va. — the first GI killed in action in Korea, hit when he fearlessly popped out of his foxhole and aimed an ineffectual 2.35 bazooka at an oncoming Stalin tank. A burst of machinegun fire caught him in the chest. He died instantly.

All told, there were 15 names on that first casualty list — four officers and 11 enlisted men. There were also young GIs and officers captured by the reds. Fanatic North Korean officers ordered American prisoners shot. Those who were not shot on the spot participated in a "death march" that equaled the torture experienced by American prisoners of the Japanese after Bataan fell in early 1942. Those who survived the North Korean atrocities underwent a strange experience in the annals of modern warfare. Their captors tried political indoctrination

in an effort to win defectors to communism. Of the 3,767 American POWs who survived captivity, 3,746 were ultimately exchanged for 72,000 North Korean and Chinese prisoners captured by UN forces. Twenty-one GI misfits chose to remain behind to serve their communist masters.

For the first time in the history of warfare, POWs were given the opportunity to return home or be resettled elsewhere. More than 60,000 North Korean and Chinese communist soldiers elected then *not* to return behind the Bamboo Curtain.

But issues such as repatriation for POWs were unheard of during those gloomy early weeks of the "police action." Headlines reported retreat after retreat, and columnists, writing from the safety of their cloistered Washington, D.C., ivory towers, forecast total defeat of the U.S. and UN forces. ROK units were resupplied and re-equipped and shoved into the line that was the Pusan Perimeter. British warships joined the U.S. Navy in laying down supporting fire for troops dug in on the flanks stretching to the sea. Canada, Britain, France, Belgium and the Philippines all promised troops. But this was to take time. Meanwhile, the blue and white UN flag became a permanent fixture in the first war fought under an international banner, a war that was to see 21 nations ultimately arrayed against the common enemy.

Men wearing general's stars commanded their divisions, corps, and army from "up front." They shared more dangers with their men than any group of military leaders in ground warfare before them. Time and again General MacArthur flew on personal inspection tours from Japan to Korea and landed within the sound of gunfire, at a time when enemy air strikes were frequent. The 24th Div commander, scrappy Maj. Gen. William F. Dean, displayed sheer guts after Taejon was cut off by the reds. His units were slowly pounded to pieces by the enemy, and after five days of around-the-clock attacks, Dean finally committed his last manpower reserve to the battle for Taejon — himself. He led a bazooka team against a Stalin tank rumbling through the streets. The tank was knocked out and so was Dean; he was taken prisoner and spent three years in captivity. The day after his capture another American division landed in Korea. The 24th Div commander had personally paid for the time he bought.

Fifth Air Force Cmdr Lt. Gen. Glenn O. Barcus piloted a Sabrejet on 12 dangerous missions to Mig Alley until his superiors in the Pentagon learned of his action and ordered him grounded from

further combat flights. And in the early days, Lt. Gen. Walton Walker, Eighth Army Cmdr, later killed in a highway accident in Korea, and Air Force Cmdr Maj. Gen. Earle Partridge were both read the riot act by Pentagon brass. This twosome, with Partridge at the controls, constantly flew over the fluid front lines in a two-seater light plane to reconnoiter enemy movements personally.

Korea was also a tactician's war. MacArthur's grand strategy, worked out when the chips were down and the battle situation appeared desperate, paid off in what historians are calling a military classic. When every last fighting man was needed on the Pusan Perimeter, the UN Commander pulled out the U. S. Marine provisional brigade, placed the gyrenes aboard ship, and, with reinforcements from the States, staged a classic end-run amphibious invasion behind the enemy lines at the port of Inch'on, 38 miles from Seoul. Marine tanks rumbled ashore and spearheaded a lightning thrust that retook Seoul and severed North Korean communications lines. The reds were cut off from all supplies from the north. U.S. troops cracked the tightening communist ring around Pusan and broke out in an attack that crushed the reds from two directions. Marines and supporting troops attacked south while the Pusan Perimeter's defenders attacked north. The communists were caught in between. The entire North Korean Army was destroyed within two weeks with 135,000 prisoners taken, the equivalent of the whole original red juggernaut.

This sudden change in the fortunes of war — from near certain defeat to complete victory — took the UN army deep into North Korea.

Near the end of October, 1950, GIs planted the American flag on the frigid wastes overlooking the Yalu River dividing North Korea from Red China. The victory refrain in November, 1950 was "Home by Christmas."

But within 24 hours the scent of victory was fouled by the odor of another impending defeat.

In the hills of North Korea, bugles shrieked on the night of November 25 — exactly six months after the conflict began — and hordes of Red Chinese soldiers swarmed out of the hills. An entirely "new war" had begun against a new enemy.

The key to the survival of the Eighth Army and the Tenth Corps rested on a single snow-capped hill north of the Chongchon River. The Red Chinese slammed into the UN forces with devastating effect. The U.S. Marines began their classic retreat from the arctic heights surrounding the Chosin Reser-

voir, through sub-zero temperatures and driving blizzards, carrying their dead out with them, to the North Korean port of Hamhung. An evacuation fleet awaited. The entire withdrawal was made possible by a lowly company commander, Capt. Reginald Desiderio.

Captain Desiderio, commanding officer of Easy Co, 2nd Bat, 27th Inf Reg, had instantly evaluated the situation. If the enemy reached the hill first, the retreat route would be blocked and the UN army would be destroyed trying to run a fiery gauntlet of death. There was no time to send a runner to his battalion command post or even notify the "Wolfhound" CP. He raced Easy Co up the slippery slopes and ordered his men to dig in. Desiderio was an old China hand from WWII and he knew what to expect. He bluntly warned his men to prepare for an all night attack.

Shortly after midnight, 5,000 enemy troops stormed the hill behind a massive artillery and mortar barrage. Well-emplaced machineguns and grenades, lobbed down the slopes, chewed into the mass of screaming Chinese swarming up the hill, mowing them down by the hundreds. Beneath the cold light of occasional flares, GIs sickened at the carnage. Blood and gore turned the snow and ice-blanketed slopes a slushy scarlet and then a dark muddy red, making the slogging climb even more arduous for the enemy assault forces. Scrambling

from foxhole to foxhole, Captain Desiderio implored the Easy Co men to hang on. "Just hold until first light," his voice confidently called out. "We'll be all right if we hold. Remember, first light . . . first light."

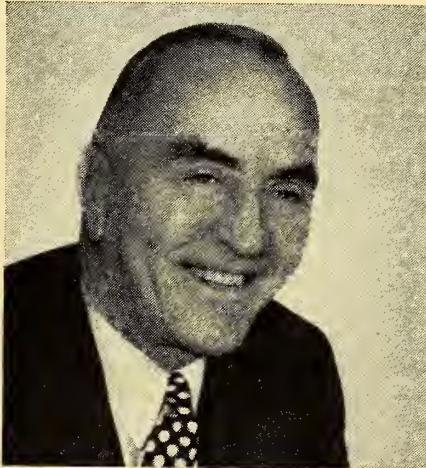
A bullet slammed into his shoulder, but he continued to make his rounds, peptalking the men at each machinegun position and the lonelier men huddled in single foxholes on the perimeter. Bullets winged him in each thigh. He then crawled from one position to another. He caught mortar shell fragments in his back, and another bullet clipped his left knee shortly before dawn. He dragged himself slowly to his men, bolstering their determination to hang on. "Remember, first light," he groaned. He rallied the 72 survivors of what originally was a 200-man rifle company until a mortar shell whooshed in, snuffing out the life of Easy Co's "Old Man." Dawn broke and a sudden quiet blanketed the hill. Easy Co's exec, a young West Pointer fighting in his first war, crawled to his captain's side. But he was too late. He cradled Desiderio's body in his arms. "Captain," the surviving officer sobbed, "it's first light and we're still holding. They're gone, just like you said."

Desiderio was posthumously awarded the Medal of Honor, one of the 131 Americans to win this country's highest decoration in Korea. In one of war's strange coincidences, another hero fol-

lowed in the footsteps of Easy Co's late captain. His name was Lewis Millett, an artilleryman turned infantry officer. He took over Easy Co in early 1951 after the Red Chinese offensive carried the communist flag back into Seoul and beyond to the south. The "Wolfhounds" were in reserve and Captain Millett beefed up his company with raw replacements. He also was partial to cold steel and managed to scrounge hard-to-come-by bayonets for every man in the outfit. Then he taught them how to use the blade at the end of an M-1, his favorite weapon.

On February 7, 1951, while personally leading Easy Co in an attack against a strongly held enemy position, he spotted his First Platoon pinned down by heavy fire. He ordered his reserve Third Platoon into action with the grating words: "Fix bayonets!" He jerked his knife from the scabbard at his hip and clamped it to the barrel of his M-1. The Third Platoon GIs did likewise. He hand-signaled the platoon to fan out, raised his rifle above his head and shouted a third word: "Charge!"

Zig-zagging across the open terrain, with rifles held at high port, the Third Platoon dodged a barrage of mortar and artillery fire. As they closed in with the pinned-down First Platoon, the dogged GIs hugging the ground up ahead took heart at the sight of their charging buddies. They, too, fixed their bayonets and, as the Third Platoon passed through



Capt. Eddie Rickenbacker invites you to fly Eastern to the Miami Convention

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their positions on the run, the First Platoon GIs leaped to their feet. With piercing, bloodthirsty whoops, the two platoons continued the charge up the steep slope. They made it to the top.

It was probably the bloodiest hand-to-hand encounter in the Korean War. In the fierce charge, Millett bayoneted two enemy soldiers and boldly slashed his way across the crest, hurling grenades and clubbing the reds with bone-shattering butt strokes. The enemy had no stomach for this kind of fighting. Those who survived — and 87 of them died horribly — turned tail and ran in what Millett's official Medal of Honor citation calls "wild disorder." His bayonet charge has been described by Brig. Gen. S. L. A. Marshall, the military historian, as the only true bayonet engagement by American soldiers since the battle of Cold Harbor during the Civil War.

The UN forces fought their way back north during the spring of 1951. The Red Chinese counterattacked at one point and another strange hero evolved from this battle on the heights overlooking the Imjin. Cpl. Hiroshi Miyamura, a boyish-looking Japanese-American squad leader, covered the withdrawal of his platoon by electing to stay behind and man a machinegun. He killed more than 50 enemy soldiers as he slowly withdrew during a night-long running battle. But he stayed behind too long. His platoon escaped but he was captured. For the first time in U.S. military history, a Medal of Honor citation was written up, stamped Top Secret, and filed away. It was felt that Miyamura's life might be endangered if his captors learned he had won the nation's highest military decoration for killing at least 50 Chinese. Hiroshi Miyamura became the nation's first *secret* war hero. He was finally awarded his Medal after he was repatriated.

But repatriation was just a word in the dictionary in May 1951. That's when the Soviet delegate to the United Nations suggested that an armistice might be worked out if both sides agreed to discuss the matter. The war was almost a year old and Red China's army was virtually on the ropes. It was expected then that the talks would last two or three weeks and an armistice would be signed. But the request had another purpose. The enemy needed time to dig in. By stalling the armistice negotiations, he'd get his needed time. This was the enemy strategy that couldn't be fathomed at the time. At the request of the North Koreans, truce talks began in the town of Kaesong just across the 38th Parallel in North Korea. The reds put out a story that the "imperialists" would meet in Kaesong because the communist victors wished it, and that the Americans

asked for the cease-fire. When this communist propaganda trick became apparent to American officers assigned to negotiate a cease-fire, they refused to meet again at Kaesong. The talks were reopened in the village of Panmunjom.

From July 10, 1951, until the cease-fire took effect more than two years later, the enemy used this time to build a virtually impregnable line across the peninsula. The last two years of the fighting have been called "the talking war"; trench warfare took over. There were fierce isolated battles at Bunker Hill, Heartbreak Ridge, and Pork Chop Hill, White Horse Mountain and Sniper

ful effort to avert mass escape. Eighty thousand red prisoners had planned to break out, overwhelm their U.S. Army and South Korean guards, and escape to the nearby mainland to renew the fighting as guerrillas. But the plan was thwarted by Boatner, and his reinforcements maintained control of Koje Island.

In the skies, rampaging American pilots flying the workhorse F-86 Sabre-jets tangled with the enemy in hundreds of dogfights. The reds were flying faster and more maneuverable built-in-Russia Mig fighters, but better plane performance was no match for the expert training given American pilots. Uncle Sam's aces accounted for 839 Migs destroyed, 154 probable kills and 1,020 propeller-driven planes blasted out of the blue. This represented a whopping total of about 2,000 enemy pilots killed. The battle of the jets produced two American triple aces with 16 and 15 planes shot down respectively, and a third runner-up with 14½ kills. (Credit is halved when two pilots participate in the same kill.)

Pantherjets and WWII vintage Corsairs proved their worth time and again in close-support missions required by the fighting men on the ground. The B-29s that had battered Japan to her knees during the closing months of WW II were taken out of storage to fly missions against targets in North Korea. But the plane vs. plane battles drew the headlines as American fighter pilots in the Fifth Air Force racked up an impressive 13 to 1 ratio of enemy planes destroyed. The U.S. Air Force lost a total of 94 planes in aerial combat between jet aircraft.

If the Korean War has been forgotten by some, underrated by others, dismissed by still others, the fact remains that it was our first attempt to stop the reds by force of arms, and it stopped them. The fact also remains that it ranks among our greatest three foreign wars in history, and that the men who fought it waged as bitter and tough a war as any American fighting men have ever fought. The United States, caught unready as usual, fielded a hard-hitting, heavy shooting and *victorious* army in Korea, even if it did have to put more than a million WWII vets under arms in their *second* war; even if, when their sons and kid brothers relieved them, they had to fight *their* war with the obsolete equipment and weapons of another era. The veterans of Korea can be proud, too, that their strange war has taught this nation that it doesn't pay to demobilize and stack arms as soon as the shooting stops.

The Korean War also pointed out the need for a mobile striking force. Thanks to the gallant men who fought a strange war in a lost corner of Asia, the United States has discovered what it takes to survive — a fighting force always ready for combat.

THE END



"Now, after taking your foot off the brake, step on the gas pedal gently . . ."

THE AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE

Ridge. Despite these sudden flareups, where a hilltop or a few yards of slope changed hands, the talking continued at Panmunjom.

The armistice talks were bogged down by the issue of how many prisoners would be returned. Red guerrillas also took their toll in the mountains of South Korea. All this was part of an incredible master plan that was supposed to culminate in a mass breakout from the prisoner of war compounds on Koje Island off the port of Pusan. Escaped communist POWs were to join the guerrillas in the mountains and open a second front. It was an audacious plan and almost succeeded.

The POWs kidnapped the camp commander, American Brig. Gen. Francis T. Dodd, and held him hostage for nearly four days, until mild-looking Brig. Gen. Haydon L. Boatner, paradoxically nicknamed "The Bull," broke up the prison camp conspiracy and rescued General Dodd. General Boatner, a Chinese-speaking authority on Asia, cagily bought time and played the North Koreans against the Chinese in his success-

Personal

Some Costs Up College All Year Summer Auto Driving Buying Air Conditioners

Despite all the recent talk about higher prices, don't get excited about your over-all family budget. **Your cost-of-living, on the whole, isn't going to change much the rest of this year.** In fact, government economists figure the rise will be about 1/10% per month.

However, within this broad area, you may notice that you will pay something more for the following:

- **Autos.** That's mainly because the size of cars will grow next season.
- **Services.** There's little letup in the steady increase in hospital and similar bills.
- **Food.** Mild price rises probably will occur here and there.

On the whole, though, the nation's great productive strength and the severe competition among sellers will continue to work in your favor. **A diligent shopper is sure to find what he wants at his price.**

★ ★ ★

More and more colleges are going on the "year-round campus" plan. What this means simply is that a **student can attend summer sessions and thus cut down the length of his scholastic hitch.** In fact, if he is in residence around the calendar, he can telescope the customary four years into three.

For the colleges, this is fine: It permits a much more efficient use of facilities. As for the student, say the experts, he and his parents should consider these factors:

- **Can he take such lengthy doses of education?** Experience seems to show that most scholars can.
- **Can he still do part-time work to help pay bills?** Some institutions have made allowances for this possibility. Check with your particular college.
- **Isn't this plan more burdensome financially?** because the student loses the chance to get a summer job? You'll have to figure this out for yourself. True, the student will miss out on summer employment. On the other hand, he'll get started on his permanent career sooner — and permanent careers pay off better than temporary jobs. Your cash reserve will be a big factor in making a decision here.

★ ★ ★

Summer driving this year has several significant new angles:

Gasoline prices have firmed everywhere. Demand is big, supplies are smaller than a year ago, and the major petroleum companies are frowning on the murderous price warfare that beset their industry not so long ago.

Safety and traffic laws are being tightened by many states. Faulty equipment will get you into trouble faster than before. And traffic authorities this year plan to get rough on "tailgating" (driving too close to the car ahead). Reason: Tailgating now is third in frequency as a cause of accidents (the ranking culprits are failure to yield right-of-way and speeding).

Accomodations in hotels and motels — particularly the better motels — are going to be very tight this summer. Advice of the innkeepers is to make reservations in advance and not rely on luck.

Several new twists have been added to **car rentals.** Three-month leases for \$400-\$450 plus 5¢ a mile now are available. Also you can get weekday day-time rentals for \$7 plus 11¢ a mile (\$6 plus 10¢ for compacts), as against the standard all-day rate of \$10 plus 10¢ (\$9 plus 9¢ for compacts). Surcharges on one-way trips, too, have been eliminated in some areas.

★ ★ ★

If the weather is persuading you to buy a **room air conditioner**, remember that all ratings now are on British Thermal Units (BTU's) — not horsepower. If that's still meaningless to you, **here's your best bet:**

1) Go to a reliable dealer. 2) Give him room dimensions and any other factors affecting temperature — exposure, ceiling height, number of doors and windows, etc. 3) Tell him what sort of wiring your residence has.

And, says the Better Business Bureau, be **sure you know what the quoted price covers.** (It may not include installation, service, or extras).

By Edgar A. Grunwald

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\$1,000	\$42.92

NO AGENT WILL CALL

OUR CHANGING JOB PROBLEM

(Continued from page 21)

studied. The revision drops obsolete jobs, while adding such new tongue-twisters as those that former Labor Secretary Arthur Goldberg recited to Congress—"transistorized circuitry, inertial guidance, ferrett reconnaissance, gyrody-namics. . . ."

In spite of the new vocabulary of automation, the problems that Labor Secretary Wirtz faces today don't sound very different from those of 35 years ago. At that time, the nation's second Labor Secretary, James J. ("Puddler Jim") Davis, cautioned Congress that workers should share gains from use of new machinery. "While this automatic machinery of production is a boon to mankind," Davis warned, "it has one tendency to be watched. It lifts the heavier burden from men but it also tends to relieve them of the necessity of possessing as much skill as formerly."

Davis' prediction may eventually come true, but what we are finding today is that automation calls for brand new skills while it reduces jobs. In Davis' day it may have been "the machine that supplied the skill" but today it is the new technology that is demanding skills from the worker.

The complex, sophisticated problems that the Labor Department faces today are a far cry from those that brought it into being, such as child labor. (The first two Labor Secretaries were victims of this exploitation. The United Mine Workers' "Our Billy" Wilson went into the mines as a digger when he was nine years old. His successor, "Puddler" Davis, got his nickname because he was a puddler's assistant in an iron works

starting at age 11. Neither finished high school.) Exploitation of children wasn't the only irritant behind the campaign for a Department of Labor. Fifty years ago, seven-day workweeks were common, and many labored 72 hours a week. "The wage earner," Billy Wilson told Congress when he took office in 1913, "bargains for work in a glutted labor market."

As early as 1864, William H. Sylvis forwarded to Congress a plea from his National Labor Union that "because labor is the foundation and cause of national prosperity, it is both the duty and the interest of Government to foster and promote it." The best the unions could do, however, was win approval from a disinterested Congress for a Bureau of Labor, a fact-finding agency that was placed in the Interior Department.

In 1888, as the pressure continued, Congress grudgingly gave the Bureau independent status. But, though its Commissioner reported directly to the President, he was refused further official recognition. In 1903, the Bureau received another blow when it was moved to the newly formed businessman's Commerce Department. It took another ten years before Labor was represented with Cabinet rank at the White House.

The early Labor Department scrambled for its existence, fought for its budgets and lost many battles. Not until the early days of the New Deal did it take on frills, indeed petticoat frills, with President Roosevelt's depression-bottom appointment of the country's first woman Cabinet member as Secretary of Labor. Frances Perkins, though a former Industrial Commissioner in New York

State, was foremost a social worker. Her interests lay in the broad needs of people, not in the limited, more technical interests of the Labor Department. She said at the time: "Discussions as to whether or not the Government's labor policy requires the formation of vertical or horizontal unions, or whether the Government will force collective bargaining or merely permit it, are, on the whole, academic. Labor policy . . . is a program of action which the people who earn their living as wage earners and those who employ them in a profit-making enterprise must work out together."

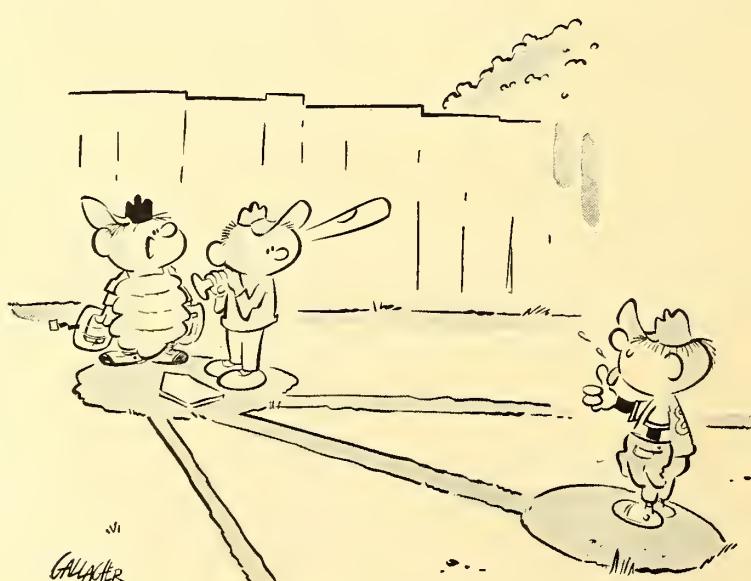
Riding the New Deal crest, the Labor Department helped lead the stampede to new federal work laws. The Wagner-Peyser Act in 1933 built up the job-finding employment service, the 1935 Social Security Act protected the retired worker, and weekly unemployment checks were initiated. Labor unions got the green light "to organize and bargain collectively with employers." The National Labor Relations Board set up shop as labor-management referee in the swelling drives of industrial unions to organize.

Secretary Perkins held her job for 12 years, longer than any Labor Secretary before or since. In the man's world of the Department, "Madame Perkins" more than held her own with the portliest of cigar chewing union leaders who had at first resented her selection.

With the coming of mobilization and the shadows of World War II, and while other government agencies turned their attention to the enemy, the Labor Department concentrated on the home front. It took the lead in planning defense manpower policies, in controlling industrial disputes, in promoting safety measures to help prevent accidents in war plants.

At the war's end, it assumed the job of seeing that the returning serviceman had a job waiting for him. Under the Veterans' Employment Service (VES) which had been revitalized at the insistent pressure of The American Legion in 1929, the Department urged "that veterans shall receive the maximum job opportunity in the field of gainful employment." The results are impressive. Since World War I, 24 million veterans have been placed in jobs, including some 2 million disabled veterans.

The Veterans' Employment Service is a special arm of the U.S. Employment Service, a division of Labor's Bureau of Employment Security. Headed by Edward L. Omohundro, VES has a 12-man staff in the Labor Department and a federal Veterans Employment Representative in each state, D.C. and Puerto Rico. The actual job-finding work for veterans (no charge) is done in the local



"He's got something on his fastball . . . I think it's peanut butter and jelly."

THE AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE

offices of the State Employment Services, of which there are about 1,800. Hardly a county in the United States is without one. In return for federal grants, these state employment agencies follow uniform federal practices, including giving priorities to veterans in search of work, and special priorities to disabled veterans. The federal VES Representative also stands by to counsel job-seeking vets and to assist in and evaluate the state offices' efforts to find jobs for veterans. (A veteran who seeks this service may look in his phone book under Veterans' Employment Service. If not listed, the nearest office may be in a neighboring town. A Legion Post Service Officer or someone in your town hall can direct you to the nearest office.)

When employment began slowly to fall off in the sixties, the VES got deeper into helping the job-hunting veterans. Surveying the job applications of 610,000 veterans, the Bureau drew a "profile" of the modern day jobless serviceman which revealed that he, as well as any other worker, could be bitten by the automation bug. Among the trouble spots: one-third of the applicants were unskilled and needed additional training; 37% were in the critical 35-44 age bracket which indicated insufficient job seniority; one-third fitted into the chronically unemployed because they had less than an eighth-grade education.

The Department is equally helpful to the veteran who returns from the armed forces to his old job. Sometimes he needs back-up support when facing the boss to see that he really gets his seniority, promotions, pay increases, vacations and the other job-rights that he retains while in service.

The Bureau of Veterans' Re-employment Rights (BVR) has 65 full-time employees, including Director Hugh W. Bradley. Bradley and a staff of 11 are in the Labor Department, the rest in 19 field offices. BVR's mission: to make effective the special laws that protect GIs in the jobs they left for military service. The Draft and Reserve Acts of 1940 were the first laws to guarantee the same status on their return that vets would have had in their jobs if they had not left for military service. Not a police agency, the Bureau's main task is to be informative. It tries to avoid controversy and to gain compliance with the law by giving sound advisory services to veterans and employers alike. It gives information to the military on the job rights of discharges, which the military must pass on to the men on separation. It advises in individual cases, when either a veteran or an employer questions the legal obligation of the employer to the returned serviceman. In case of a controversy, it negotiates. If negotiation does not result in the veteran receiving his legal rights from his employ-

er, it may also refer the veteran to the Justice Department, which, if the case has merit, will prosecute for the veteran at no cost to him.

The Bureau services about 50,000 queries a year, enters as a mediator in about 9,000 cases, of which less than 80 usually go to court. Today, most of its work involves recently discharged servicemen, but questions from WWII and Korea vets still come up, chiefly in the area of job rights based on seniority, such as fringe benefits, retirement and vacation time, which center on counting military service of more than ten years ago toward current job seniority.

The Bureau's field offices and the territories they serve follow:

Boston (all New England); New York City (N.Y., N.J.); Chambersburg (Pa., Del.); Washington (D. C., Va., W. Va., Md.); Atlanta (Ga., Fla., Ala., Miss., P. R.); Columbia (S. C., N. C.); Cleveland (Ohio); Detroit (Mich.); Louisville (Ky., Tenn.); Chicago (Ill.); Indianapolis (Ind.); Minneapolis (Minn., Wis., N. D., S. D.); Dallas (Tex., Okla.); New Orleans (La., Ark.); Kansas City (Mo., Iowa, Nebr.); Denver (Colo., Kans., Wyo., N. Mex., Utah); San Francisco (Northern Calif., Hawaii, Nev.); Los Angeles (Southern Calif., Ariz.); Seattle (Wash., Ore., Idaho, Mont., Alaska).

[One of The American Legion services to veterans is to help them make necessary contacts with VES and BVR, with which the Legion is in close contact. More details with respect to veterans' employment rights can be found in the last section of the Legion's Manual for Post Service Officers (Part B). In the Legion, vets' jobs come under its national Economic Commission, while most other vets' rights come under the Rehabilitation Commission.]

After WWII, while the Labor Department was plunged into the task of restoring America to a peacetime basis, its own fortunes began to sink again. At the outbreak of postwar industrial disputes in 1946, Congress became angry, and then wary, of the unmarshalled power of organized labor. In 1947, it clamped tight curbs on unions through the Taft-Hartley Act, which stated, in essence, that unions as well as management could be held responsible for their actions. Through the same law, Congress went after the Labor Department as well. Suspicious that it couldn't be trusted to judge fairly management's interests in labor disputes, Congress removed the Department's strike-settling arm, The Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service, and made it an independent agency.

President Truman's second Labor Secretary, ex-Massachusetts governor Maurice J. Tobin, warned that such transfers were "administratively unsound," but



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OUR CHANGING JOB PROBLEMS

(Continued from page 45)

the White House did little to help him out. When union and management giants in coal and steel could not come to terms, Truman turned to his right-hand man, John R. Steelman, who had his own desk at the White House, to act as the disputes settler. At this stage, much of the punch had gone out of the Labor Department.

The road back for the labor agency (which in the Kennedy Administration has a prominence and prestige it never before enjoyed) actually started under President Eisenhower and his second Secretary of Labor, James P. Mitchell. (His first, plumber Martin P. Durkin, quit not long after his appointment.) Under Mitchell, the Department regained a seat at the bargaining table and in the present Administration has found itself moved to the head of the table. While the Department has now regained its stature as a disputes referee, it prefers to leave the settlement of disputes to the parties themselves whenever possible. It has, for one thing, too many other problems.

After assuming office, Mitchell took a firm grip on the agency to shake it out of its administrative lethargy. He began identifying the problems resulting from automation. In an equally vital area, he built up the Department's strategic International Affairs Division to the point where it was an influential force in dealing with the under-developed countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America. Warned the Mitchell-led Department: "Determined communist efforts to subvert and control labor organizations . . .

present a growing threat to the independence of these countries." In cooperation with U.S. trade unions, the Department started what is now an active labor link in the chain of U.S. foreign policy.

Mitchell's successor was high-flying AFL-CIO attorney (now Associate Justice of the Supreme Court) Arthur Goldberg. Goldberg's appointment once again raised the spectre of a Department dominated by organized labor—a suspicion which the Labor Department has tried, with varying results, to overcome since its founding.

Its first Secretary, Wilson, sounded the first denials when he told Congress in 1913 that his Department wasn't created to serve only those "associated together in labor unions." Goldberg echoed the same sentiment 48 years later when, before taking office, he proclaimed, "the interests and the work of the Labor Department transcend the narrow interests of any particular group in our population. . . . It is not," he asserted, "the private domain of any special interest group."

There is, indeed, a natural alliance and mutual interest between the Department and the influential voice of organized labor. And it's true that, while union officials don't select the candidate for Labor Secretary, they do hold an unofficial veto over the President's choice. (Goldberg wasn't, however, on the list of six names that AFL-CIO President George Meany favored as possibilities for President Kennedy's Labor Secretary.) Goldberg came out of labor's ranks, but his work as Secretary, and particularly his talent and fairness as a

strike mediator, did much to dispel any mistrust. His "uncanny sense of timing" brought him acclaim from both sides as a highly successful troubleshooter in union-management disputes ranging from the steel industry to the Metropolitan Opera. But Goldberg's achievements were more than the prevention of strikes. His greatest score was a piece of legislation rated potentially among the most important Congress has ever passed—The Manpower and Development Training Act, now breaking ground to retrain the automation-displaced work force for jobs in modern industry. Goldberg, too, nursed gains in the Federal Minimum Wage Law that lifted the national base pay to \$1.25 an hour.

It was more of a quick shuffle than a turnover when another lawyer, W. Willard Wirtz, assumed control after serving as Goldberg's deputy. His first remark on taking office: "I should find it the highest compliment if nobody noticed the difference." Wirtz, however, is different. At his first appearance before the National Press Club in Washington, D.C., he was asked whether he thought the Labor Secretary should be a strike mediator. "No, I do not," was his blunt reply.

Wirtz, a scholarly, reflective pipe-smoker, leans to wry humor. But he is unsmiling when he discusses manpower problems that confront his agency. The Department's job is no longer just to protect the worker. The evidence shows the worker has arrived. Fifty years ago, a production worker was paid 22 cents an hour for an average 49.4 hours a week. Today, he averages \$2.40 an hour and works ten hours less. He earns a quart of milk in seven minutes, whereas it took three times as long in 1913. He is the most highly skilled worker in the world, with at least a high school education. He is guarded by welfare protections and spends 20 times more on recreation and leisure than the worker of 50 years ago.

The job today is to try to protect the man who wants to work—and isn't prepared—the school drop-out or the middle-aged family bread-winner whose skills don't fit today's new jobs. "A job used to be something that a man expected to have all his life," Wirtz said recently. "And our trouble today is that this is what he still expects. But this is no longer true.

"This is an era of accelerated change, an age of technology triumphant, of exploding population." Wirtz continued: "A job is no longer something which most people can reasonably expect to have or to perform the rest of their lives. There is going to be a change."

Preparing the worker for that change is the Labor Department's mandate for the next 50 years.

THE END



"They still call him the 'Boy Genius'."

BRIDGE—THE PLAY OF THE HAND

(Continued from page 30)

no longer produce three additional tricks.

The choice of cashing the ace-king of diamonds before the ace-king of clubs is to be sure the lead will be in the right hand to take heart finesses, in case neither minor suit queen falls.

Here is the complete deal, so you can see if your line of play would have made the bid.

North
♠ 8
♥ A 10 9 3
♦ A K 10 9 2
♣ J 7 6

West
♠ Q 10 7 5 3 2
♥ 7 6 2
♦ 8 4
♣ Q 5

South
♠ K 6
♥ Q J 5
♦ J 7 6
♣ A K 10 9 3

East
♠ A J 9 4
♥ K 8 4
♦ Q 5 3
♣ 8 4 2

If you cashed your ace and king of clubs before you tried any finesse, you made your bid (one spade trick, one heart, two diamonds, five clubs). If you chose to take an early finesse in the heart, diamond or club suit, you were set; you were unlucky the finesse did not work, but your chances were only 50-50.

Here is one final hand. Suppose you are the South player and get the bid for six no-trump. The opening lead is the queen of spades.

North (dummy)
♠ 8 5
♥ 6 3
♦ 6 3 2
♣ A K Q 8 7 4

South (declarer)
♠ A K 9
♥ A Q 5 2
♦ A K Q J
♣ 6 3

The complete deal and the analysis start at the top of the next column. But before you look up there, consider first how you would play the hand.

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North
♠ 8 5
♥ 6 3
♦ 6 3 2
♣ A K Q 8 7 4

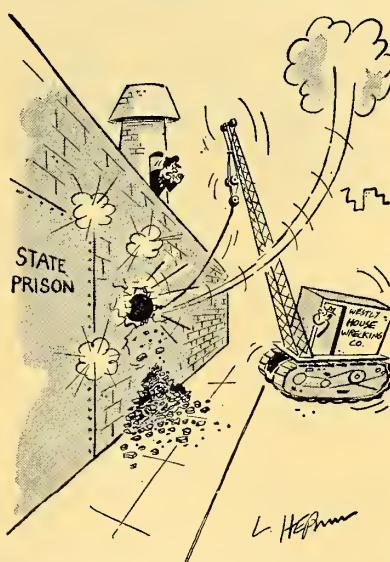
West
♠ Q J 10 7 2
♥ J 9 7
♦ 10 8 5 4
♣ 5

East
♠ 6 4 3
♥ K 10 8 4
♦ 9 7
♣ J 10 9 2

South
♠ A K 9
♥ A Q 5 2
♦ A K Q J
♣ 6 3

You have ten top tricks (two spades, one heart, four diamonds, three clubs). You need two additional tricks and the only chance to get them is in the club suit.

The winning line of play is: Win the opening lead, then lead a club at trick



"Check that address again, will you, Mac?"

THE AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE

two and duck it in dummy—let the opponents win the trick. Upon regaining the lead, you will have five club tricks (two additional) which is enough to make your bid.

If you cash any of the dummy's high clubs before conceding a club trick, you need a three-two division of the suit to make your bid (since there are no other entry cards in dummy, you cannot possibly get more than three club tricks unless they divide three-two).

The odds are about two to one that the five missing clubs will divide three-two. But you should not rely on a three-two division when there is a way to make your bid against a four-one division. (If the clubs divided five-zero the bid could not be made, but the odds against it are about 24 to one.)

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The Right To Bear Arms

One of the resolutions adopted by the Legion at its National Convention last October was to seek repeal of the Federal Firearms Act of 1938 which controls the interstate commerce of all firearms and handgun ammunition.

Briefly, this law makes it illegal (a) for a firearms dealer or manufacturer to ship firearms or hand-gun ammunition across a state line unless he has a federal license, (b) for anyone to receive these from such an unlicensed person in another state, and (c) for anyone to ship these items across a state line to a person indicted or convicted of a crime of violence or a fugitive from justice, or for such a person to receive them.

The adoption of this resolution by the Legion was prompted in part by the Anfuso Bill, now happily dead, which would also have required the registration of all our hand-guns with the FBI.

With specific reference to the 1938 act, the Legion resolution noted that: "The Federal Firearms Act of 1938 provided that (part 8), the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe such rules and regulations as he deems necessary to carry out the provisions of the law. To enact these rules and regulations (laws) it was only necessary to announce them in the 'Federal Register.' No debate, consultation, call, or executive signing of the 'Bill' was necessary. The 'Federal Register' is not readily accessible to the public . . ."

The Legion feels that such legislation, and such powers granted to an Administrative Department, definitely infringe on Article II of the Bill of Rights which provides that ". . . the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed."

NIGHT HUNTING for 'coon and boppers with a pack of hounds is rugged sport. One problem is finding the singing hounds. But Martin Buchheit of St. Louis, Mo. has a solution. He puts strips of reflector tape on their collars. You'll spot the strips easily in a flashlight beam. It can save a hound's life, too, by enabling motorists to see him should the chase lead across a highway.

CATCHING LIVE MINNOWS is no problem for Larry Coones of Clarkesville, Tenn. He has taken a discarded but workable umbrella and re-covered it with fine-meshed netting, sewing it to the frame with linen line. He ties a cord to the handle, sprinkles bread crumbs in the net, and lowers it to the waiting minnows. After use, it closes just like an umbrella.

FAVORITE HAUNTS of freshwater fish are lily pads and reed beds but the trick is to hook the fish and not the weeds. Paul Brey of Ontario, Wis. puts cellophane "skirts" on his lure's treble hooks to make them weedless. He gets the cellophane from

a pack of cigarettes. He ties the "waist" around the shank of the treble, letting the cellophane spread to cover the hooks completely. When a fish strikes, the hooks easily pierce the skirt.

SMOKEY THE BEAR has a running-mate; it's **THIRSTY THE DUCK**, the new symbol of the Wetlands For Wildlife, Inc., a sportsmen's group dedicated to preserving our country's fast-vanishing wetlands. Thirsty is a model of a thoroughly dis-



gusted drake mallard wearing a sun helmet and a canteen. He'll be distributed in the form of small coin collectors, and money from his sale will be turned over to state and federal waterfowl agencies. Thirsty's address is 3500 North Holton St., Milwaukee, Wis., in case you want to write him and get acquainted.

WATER, WATER EVERYWHERE but it's sometimes difficult to get a cool quaff when you're out fishing on a hot sunny lake. Harry Howe of Miami, Fla., recalls a method he used in Maine. He'd take a weighted jug, tie a strong line to the handle, another to the stopper, and lower it into the cool depths. When it was down far enough, he'd simply pull out the stopper to fill the jug.

CANNED FOODS on outdoor trips can become items of mystery when dampness makes their labels fall off and you don't know beans from applesauce. But this never bothers Douglas Tyacke of Duluth, Minn. Before his trip, he takes a tube of indelible marking ink and writes the contents on the end of each can.

GUN SLINGS AND THE SHOULDER STRAPS of cameras and binoculars have an annoying way of slipping off a person's shoulder, and to prevent this Alan Grossmeier, of Muskego, Wis., makes a suggestion. Simply sew a large button on the shoulder of your coat or shirt and the strap will get hung up on it.

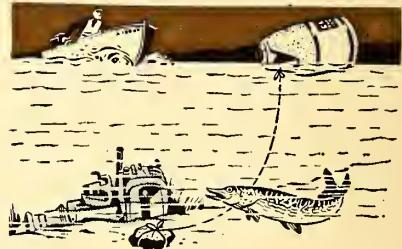
IF YOU LIKE EGGS when you are hunting or fishing, Dave Ebert, of Mason City, Iowa, has a couple of hints for you. To

prevent breakage, he does the breaking before he leaves home, and carries them in a Thermos bottle. However, if you don't like them fried or scrambled, he suggests that you cut a potato in half, hollow it out in the shape of an egg, put the egg in, and put the potato together with toothpicks. "When you want to use it," he says, "you just put the potato and all in the fire, and when it's done you have a baked potato and an egg as well."

AN OLD FRIEND is back, under happier circumstances. Early in WWII, the Army Ordnance issued an urgent request for a new semi-automatic carbine. Winchester submitted a sample gun in 13 days and received a contract that mushroomed into 818,095 U. S. Carbines, Caliber 30 M1. Thousands of these carbines have found their way into the hands of sportsmen and they need hunting ammo. Now Winchester is back in the M1 business, turning out cartridges loaded with 110-grain jacketed hollow-soft-point bullets for game. They're a mite too gentle for deer except at short ranges, but will adequately take care of smaller game and predators.

HAVE GUN, WILL TRAVEL? If you go by United Airlines, you'll get a free "holster" for your shotgun or rifle. Developed by Olin Industries, it's a corrugated container with paper packing to hold your gun secure. And it qualifies for a special air-freight rate, lower than that charged for baggage in excess of your allowance.

THOSE PLASTIC CONTAINERS used for liquid soap, bleach, etc., make excellent emergency buoys for fishing boats, according to Charles Mathis of Wildwood, N. J. Screw the cap on tightly, to the handle tie a strong line long enough to reach bot-



tom and attach a heavy weight at the other end. Good for marking fishing holes, underwater weed beds and snags, lost equipment, submerged hazards, etc. Can be easily spotted at night if you spray with fluorescent paint.

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If you have a helpful idea for this feature send it along. If we can use it we'll pay you \$5.00. However, we are unable to acknowledge contributions, return them or enter into correspondence concerning them. Address Outdoor Editor, *The American Legion Magazine*, 720 Fifth Ave., New York 19, N. Y.

THE GREAT PLAGUE OF 1918

(Continued from page 17)

not only acute congestion but evidence of hemorrhaging and edema. In lay language, they were what soon would be called "heavy lungs" or "wet lungs." During almost half a century of medical experience, Dr. Welch had never seen such lungs before and he was profoundly disturbed. "This is not a gripe epidemic," he said solemnly to an assistant. "This is plague."

A truer statement was never uttered. Even as Dr. Welch was studying the disease at Camp Devens, similar outbreaks were occurring in other parts of North America and in several places in South America, Asia, Africa and Europe had already been visited by the malady. Called Spanish influenza, it was pandemic for three months and claimed more lives than any other plague in history with the possible exception of the Plague of Justinian in the Sixth Century and the Black Death which swept Europe in the Fourteenth.

In the United States, with a population of 105,000,000 in 1918, the flu killed 550,000 persons, or roughly one-half of 1% of the inhabitants; and about 10 million Americans were stricken. No other epidemic in this country has ever been half so deadly, yet we escaped lightly compared to some nations. Mexico, with a population of only 14 million, had almost as many flu fatalities as the United States, or a per capita toll of nearly 4%. In India, 12,500,000 persons perished, and in Alaska whole villages of Eskimos succumbed without one adult surviving. Throughout the world, flu killed about 1% of the inhabitants or a total of 22,000,000 persons—a mortality that was greater by around 2,000,000 than all the military deaths in both world wars.

Influenza was an old disease long before the fatal outbreak at Camp Devens. Hippocrates, the father of medicine, accurately described its symptoms in the Fifth Century, B.C. Europe suffered from recurrent epidemics of the disease during the Middle Ages and in this hemisphere, Barbados and Saint Kitts in the West Indies were hit hard by it in 1647, when 6,000 died. The disease was then known merely as "la grippe" or "grip," but was labeled influenza in 1743 by John Huxman, an English doctor, who probably coined the word from an Italian phrase "*un influenza di freddo*," meaning merely the influence or effect of cold.

There were flu epidemics in the United States in 1857 and 1874, and a pandemic in 1889-1890 of what was known as Russian influenza because it apparently started in the land of the czars. On both sides of the Atlantic this

wave of sickness sent hundreds of thousands of people to bed with fever, aches, pains and hacking coughs, but after a few days' rest most of them were as good as new.

During the first three years of World War I there was a marked increase in this conventional type of flu among troops of both the Allies and the Central Powers. Most doctors attributed the increase to the cold and wet exposure which men suffered in the trenches and



"I dread the thought of returning home and trying to make ends meet under some of the laws I helped pass."

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to overcrowding in camps and barracks back of the lines, but a few thought the flu bug was getting tougher, possibly because, like its human victims, it often had to withstand attacks of phosgene and mustard gas.

The fighting men of all armies took flu pretty much in their stride. The British called it "Flanders gripe," the French "purulent bronchitis," the Germans "blitz katarrh," and on the Italian front it was labeled "sand fly fever." When the United States entered the war, doughboys gave it still another name, "three-day fever," and they, too, accepted it as just one more nuisance of army life. Early in 1918, however, this comparatively mild variety of influenza started getting out of hand in both the United States and Europe.

One of the first places where it showed that it could be much worse than glorified sniffles was Camp Funston, Kansas, where the 89th and 92nd Divisions were training. On March 11, 1918, after a violent dust storm had swept the camp,

more than 100 men came down with heavy colds and fever. The epidemic lasted five weeks and, before it was over, 1,127 soldiers were hospitalized. Of these, 46 died of pneumonia.

These were nothing like the mortality figures that were to prevail when the real killer struck America a few months later, but it caused concern among military and public health authorities because Funston was not the only camp affected. Smaller outbreaks occurred at about the same time at Camp Lee, Virginia; Camp Sevier, South Carolina; Fort Oglethorpe, Georgia; Camp Johnston, Florida; Camp McClellan, Alabama, and Camp Kearny, California. During the weeks that followed, Navy ships stationed at east coast ports also reported an increased incidence of flu and pneumonia among their crews.

In Europe, meanwhile, Russian resistance had collapsed and Germany temporarily enjoyed superiority of manpower on the Western Front. Ludendorff launched two of the mightiest drives of the war, the first aimed in March at the Channel ports and the second, in May, aimed at Paris. Reeling back under the German hammer blows, the British and French beseeched General Pershing for more American fighting men at once. Pershing, in turn, appealed to Gen. Peyton C. March, Chief of Staff, and the War Department did its best to oblige.

Hundreds of thousands of American boys were rushed overseas at a rate never before dreamed of and there can be no doubt that some of them, coming from infected camps, took flu virus with them. There were serious outbreaks in a number of crowded troop ships, where conditions for spreading the disease were perfect, and many men were feverish and coughing when they went ashore in France. A malady that might have been called "American influenza" was soon highly prevalent in Brest, St.-Nazaire and other ports of disembarkation.

Though American soldiers carried one brand of flu to Europe, they found another and more sinister variety there, waiting for them. It had caused numerous deaths in Madrid and Seville during April and May, thus gaining the name of "Spanish influenza," and by June was running wild over Europe, including Germany and the Scandinavian countries, and was killing millions in Asia. Unlike the American type which preceded it, Spanish influenza had a far greater tendency to develop into pneumonia, and it was more lethal among the young than the old. The disease appeared to be related to the earlier variety of flu, for those who had had the ordinary type were immune to it, but to

THE GREAT PLAGUE OF 1918

(Continued from page 49)

compare the two maladies in other respects was like comparing a house cat with a tiger.

Where the killer came from is still a riddle. Like all pandemics it moved from East to West, reaching America last. Some doctors thought it was brought to Europe by a Chinese labor battalion that was landed on the coast of France. Others attributed it to Russian troops arriving from Vladivostok. Today, with more known about viruses, some scientists think the disease may have developed through a spontaneous process of mutation in one or several older flu viruses.

During the summer months, while the Allies blunted Ludendorff's offensives in enormous battles in which Americans fought on a large scale for the first time in the war, Spanish influenza struck down thousands of people of all classes in every country of Europe. King George V of England was incapacitated by it for several days as was his cousin, Kaiser Wilhelm of Germany; and America's young Assistant Secretary of the Navy, Franklin D. Roosevelt, was prostrated by the disease after making a tour of the fighting fronts.

In the armies, whole companies, battalions and regiments were temporarily knocked out, some units having up to 75% of their personnel out of action at once. Still, for some reason, the flu was never as lethal among American troops abroad as it was to be later among those in the States. (Only 5,000 United States soldiers died of flu in Europe, compared to 20,000 in this country, and on a percentage of personnel basis, the Navy, which lost 5,000 men, was harder hit than the Army either at home or overseas.)

Early in September, the Spanish influenza, which some pious souls in Europe had come to regard as an Angel of Death sent by God to punish the world for its wickedness, winged its way westward across the Atlantic. Quarantine regulations had been tightened at American ports in the hope of keeping it out, but they availed nothing, and the scourge reached several points in the United States at about the same time. Fort Devens was just one of a number of places where it exploded with terrifying suddenness, bringing horror and tragedy in its wake.

At New York's famous Bellevue Hospital, a huge municipal institution which for more than a century had cared for victims of every kind of disaster including waves of yellow fever, cholera, shipwrecks and frightful factory fires, 30 seamen were brought in by ambulance one morning from Brooklyn Navy Yard. All were diagnosed as influenza cases and put to bed. Then, as if the sailors'

arrival had been a signal of some kind, other ambulances started bringing other flu patients by the hundreds from all over the city. Before nightfall the whole hospital was swamped and doctors and nurses suddenly were faced with the gravest emergency in the institution's long history.

Wards with a capacity for 34 patients were crammed with 74, bedside stands were removed to provide extra space, and cots were set up in halls and on balconies. The children's ward which normally held 50 patients was packed with 150, the morgue was used as a sick room for other flu victims, and drunks were cleared out of the alcoholic ward so that bodies could be stacked there.

fled to the linen room to weep unobserved.

Scenes like these at Bellevue were re-enacted at thousands of hospitals all over the country as America's worst epidemic really took hold. In Philadelphia, which suffered a heavier mortality rate than any other American city—156 deaths per thousand—650 persons died in one day and city authorities appealed for volunteer nurses and grave diggers. At one time, more than a third of the city's doctors were prostrated by flu and scores of retired physicians, some of them feeble old men, got back into harness and did what they could. A Jewish rabbi, unable to procure the services of an undertaker, and with time pressing because of his religion's laws, carted his own son to a cemetery and buried him unaided.

In Chicago, where there were more than 3,200 deaths in one week, corpses piled up in hospitals, and trolley cars and moving vans were used to transport them to mortuaries. One of the vans overturned and spilled dozens of bodies into the street. All schools and theatres were closed, as well as many churches, and when 1,600 telephone operators were felled by flu, the phone company appealed to the public to make only emergency calls.

In Seattle, all places of public assembly were closed, and in San Francisco religious services and even court hearings were held in the open air. In San Antonio, more than half the inhabitants were stricken at one time and business came virtually to a standstill. Nearly everywhere, football games, prize fights and horse races were called off.

In Washington and other cities, policemen, street car conductors, barbers, dentists, store clerks and other people who had close contact with the public were required to wear cotton gauze masks. "Mask slackers" and "open-faced sneezers" were fined, "spitless days" were proclaimed, handshaking was frowned upon as a possible means of communicating germs, and health officials decreed that if lovers must kiss they should do so through a folded handkerchief.

Havoc was wrought in rural America too as Spanish influenza spread to even the most remote communities. In several instances where a farm family had not been seen by its neighbors for several days, a visit to the farmhouse revealed the entire family dead of the flu. The epidemic took a toll even in remote Michigan lumber camps and in the mountain cabins of western sheep herders.

It was a hard time for livestock as well as humans as chores went undone on thousands of farms. Cows bawled mournfully because their owners were down with flu and could not milk them, and hungry horses kicked their stalls



"How long has it been since you cleaned this dart gun, Private?"

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Veteran nurses who served at Bellevue during the flu epidemic still remember grim things that happened there. In the admitting office, incoming patients who had taken on the blue cyanosed color were hastily asked to give their names and addresses and then rushed to beds so that they could die in them instead of on the stretchers on which they lay. In the wards, it was not unusual for a patient to call across the room for a nurse and then die before she could reach him.

Most harrowing of all, from the nurses' point of view, was duty in the delivery room, for Spanish influenza was viciously cruel to pregnant women, and comparatively few of them survived it. Many mothers went bravely through the ordeal of labor and childbirth only to collapse and die immediately afterward. Usually a mother's baby died with her. After witnessing such double tragedies, a young nurse could be forgiven if she

apart because there was no one to serve them their hay and oats. At the same time, a surprising number of pigs became indisposed themselves, coughing incessantly, running a temperature and displaying symptoms of extreme lassitude.

When a Government veterinarian in Iowa, J. S. Koen, expressed the opinion that the pigs had caught the flu he was laughed at by other veterinarians, but research in later years confirmed his diagnosis. Swine are highly vulnerable to the same Virus A that attacks people and it was undoubtedly flu that ailed the Iowa porkers.

As the epidemic swept the country from one end to the other, valiant efforts were made to blame it on the Germans. One report had it that agents of the Kaiser had sneaked ashore from a submarine and released influenza germs in a crowded theatre. According to another rumor, "Huns" were distributing disease organisms from a secret laboratory near Washington. Such stories received little credence, however, after it was disclosed that the same influenza which was killing Americans had slain some 300,000 Germans in their own country.

Although the enemy was not responsible for it, the epidemic did hamper the American war effort in several ways. Heavy absenteeism slowed production at munition plants and shipyards. Because of appalling conditions at training camps, the entrainment of 142,000 draftees had to be cancelled at a time when General Pershing was asking General March for heavy replacements to support the Meuse-Argonne offensive. "If we are not stopped by influenza," March cabled the A.E.F. commander, "you will get replacements and all shortages will be made up"

Enormous as was its slaughter, the influenza plague was overshadowed by more spectacular developments. During the weeks when the flu staged its worst ravages, the Allied armies, under Marshal Foch's command, turned the tide of war overseas and events moved swiftly toward the collapse of Germany and to the Armistice of November 11th.

Had not the war news from Europe been so good, October probably would have been the saddest month in American history. During that month, influenza reached its peak in most parts of the country, cresting in the east a few days earlier than in the west. Like an Old Testament pestilence, it touched nearly every home and there were few families that did not lose a member, a relative or at least a friend.

Yet, with headlines proclaiming new gains in France almost every day, the flu epidemic was given a secondary place in the papers and many Americans never quite realized in those days of shining military victory what a fright-

ful beating the nation was taking from disease. Even today some oldsters who lived through the influenza epidemic have no conception of how deadly it was, and millions of younger people have scarcely heard of it.

Then, as mysteriously as it had arrived, the Spanish influenza started taking its departure. By November 1st it definitely was on the wane and during the next ten days it continued to decline. When the bells rang and the whistles blew on November 11th, many people wept with joy not only because victory had come in but also because influenza was on its way out.



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In addition to the half million lives it took in this country, the cost of the epidemic was past reckoning. How many lifelong dreams were wrecked by it, how many romances broken, how many youngsters deprived of educational opportunities because of the death of breadwinners will never be known. The cost in dollars alone was staggering. A few doctors, druggists, undertakers and florists were enriched, but their profits were far outweighed by losses in other lines. One of the industries hardest hit was life insurance. Just one firm, the Metropolitan Life Insurance Co., paid out more than \$18,000,000 in a few months in initial claims to beneficiaries of 85,000 policies. None of the big companies went broke or raised insurance rates but most of them were forced to eliminate or drastically cut dividends over a period of years.

An element of mystery still exists

concerning the nature of the disease that did the killing. During the last 30 years, scientists have isolated viruses which cause four different types of influenza. One of these, known as Virus A, has been responsible for the Asian flu which has been mildly epidemic in the United States and other countries since 1957, and many pathologists think it was a mutation or offshoot in this Virus A that was responsible for Spanish influenza. Other doctors maintain that the disease which scourged the globe in 1918 was not influenza but another malady similar to it. Also, medical men are still divided in their opinion as to whether there is any likelihood of the world ever being swept again by a disease wave of such destructiveness.

Following the epidemic, medical men and public health officials were haunted for years by fears of another outbreak of similar virulence, but, thanks to scientific advances, such fears now seem less justified than formerly. A big breakthrough came in 1933 when three London scientists—Patrick Laidlaw, Wilson Smith and F. W. Andrewes—isolated the first flu virus, a tiny organism which under an electron microscope looks like a small wad of cotton. The scientists tried vainly to infect laboratory animals with the virus until one day Smith, who had himself contracted flu, accidentally sneezed in the faces of some ferrets. They promptly came down with flu and this was the first scientific indication that infection took a nose and mouth route.

Within two years the ability to induce influenza in ferrets was extended to mice, and serums were being developed to immunize people against the disease. No one of the vaccines gives complete protection but they are rated from 60% to 75% effective against A and B type viruses. Also, the development of antibiotic drugs has given doctors far more effective weapons against pneumonia than they possessed in 1918.

Scientists who work with flu viruses at the National Institute of Health in Washington and elsewhere still have the utmost respect for them and will not predict that Spanish influenza will never again sweep the world. In fact, some researchers think that the virus that caused all the trouble has only gone "underground" and will turn up like a bad penny at some future time. But most medical men agree that if it does reappear it will not be the killer it was. During the great epidemic, they explain, influenza was deadly only because it opened the door to pneumonia, and now that pneumonia is better controlled, we all have less to fear from flu than we did 45 years ago.

Which is something to be thankful for. In one respect at least, our world is a better place today than it was in the "good old days."

THE END

HOW TO CATCH BIG FISH

(Continued from page 19)

increase your chances of landing him.

You'll often hear the saying, "Use big baits for big fish," among both fresh and salt water anglers. The records and feeding habits of big fish bear the saying out. Most fish are gluttons. Big fish, especially, are cannibals who will eat their own brothers and sisters if they can swallow them. An 8-lb. pike, for example, tried to swallow a 7-lb. pike and succeeded in engulfing only the head before it choked to death. A 4-lb. rainbow trout had a 22½ in. garter snake in its stomach when cut open. Pike and muskies have been known to swallow ducklings, goslings and muskrats. Large-mouth bass have caught and eaten birds. A big fish can't satisfy its hunger on tiny flies or bugs, and usually feeds on minnows, other fish and small animals.

So if you want to catch that big one—use big lures or baits. In fresh water, trout fishermen use streamer and bucktail flies, spinners, spoons, small plugs and live or dead minnows. Black bass anglers use plastic or rubber worms, large surface or underwater plugs, and live minnows up to 4 or 5 inches long. Musky fishermen use plugs, spoons and suckers up to 10 or 12 inches long.

In salt water fishing, even larger lures and baits are used. Striped bass fishermen use giant plugs and spoons up to 12 inches long and rigged eels up to 20 inches long to catch the big ones. Offshore fishermen trolling for marlin, swordfish and giant tuna often use mackerel, bonito and other fish weighing up to 4 or 5 pounds. For sharks or jewfish they use fish weighing up to 8 or 10 pounds.

One of the main secrets of catching big fish is to fish a spot where such fish are found. Obviously, it's a waste of time to fish a lake, river or salt water spot where big fish are absent or scarce.

How do you find such spots? One of the best ways is to check the fishing contest records or world record charts. Many such fishing contests are run both locally and nationally, and list big fish entered in them. If you check such lists or records for several years back you'll often notice certain stand-out waters which produce big fish year after year. Another way to find out which waters contain big fish is to write your state fish and game department and ask it to list some of the lakes or rivers where big fish of the species in which you are interested are found. Some of the spots noted for producing big fresh and salt water fish are listed in a separate box accompanying this article.

Once you find a good spot where big fish abound, you still have to choose the best time of year for catching these fish in those waters. Although big fish will

feed throughout the season, there are certain times of the year when they bite best. Big trout, for example, usually bite best in the spring and fall months. Big black bass bite best during the late spring, early summer and fall months. Pike and muskellunge snap hungrily in the spring and fall months.

In salt water, surf anglers seeking big striped bass find that the best months are June, September, October and early November. If you fish during the sum-

mer, just before and after daybreak. The next best fishing period is from dusk until midnight.

In salt water, too, surf fishermen find that big striped bass are more often caught around daybreak, dusk and during the night than in the middle of the day. It is a well-known fact that smaller bluefish are taken during the day than at night by boats chumming offshore. However, when you go after the deep-sea giants such as marlin, swordfish and big tuna you can fish during the daytime.

If there is one thing which the big fish experts have in common it is a knowledge of their fishing area. They study it until they know the water where they fish, the bottom and depths, the location of rocks, stumps, sandbars, weed beds, drop-offs, channels, and other spots where big fish hang out. They also know the spots where big fish feed and rest at various times of the year and during different hours of the day.

When fishing for big trout in a stream or river, you will usually find them in deeper water during the daytime. Fish the heads of pools, the eddies behind boulders, logs, and along the undercut banks. The shallow riffles and runs may harbor many small trout, but the big ones will usually be found in the larger, deeper pools or under some kind of cover.

When fishing for big black bass, pike and muskellunge, you'll find them near shore in shallow water early in the morning and in the evening. Black bass and walleyes will also come into shallow water at night. But in the middle of the day, during the summer months, fish the deeper water. In big lakes and reservoirs, big bass are often taken in water from 20 to 35 feet deep. Peter Dubuc, who has caught many big pike, including the world record 46-lb., 2-oz. fish, which he landed in the Sacandaga Reservoir, N.Y., finds he gets best results in the spring and fall in water less than ten feet deep. But during the summer, he fishes sunken weed beds in water from 15 to 20 feet deep.

One good way to locate and catch big fish both in fresh and salt water is by trolling. You can try different lures and different depths until you find where the fish are hitting. Sometimes it may be near the surface, but most of the time you'll find the big ones lying on or near the bottom, and deep trolling with weights or wire lines will reach them.

Unfortunately, the average fisherman in fresh or salt water hasn't got the time or inclination to become acquainted with a river, lake, or section of ocean. There are short cuts, however, such as asking local fishermen and tackle dealers for the location of the best fishing spots. The



"You took me all the way out here just to listen to another of your stupid bird calls?"

THE AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE

mer for striped bass, go to Massachusetts, especially Cape Cod, where big stripers are often caught. Those who want big channel bass should fish during April, May, October and November.

In southern waters, the best months for big tarpon and snook are May, June and July. Big game fishermen going after swordfish get most of these fish during the summer months. The same thing is true of white marlin and blue marlin. Giant tuna are most frequently caught during August and September.

The time of day you fish can have a bearing on your chances of catching big fish. Very early in the spring you can often catch big trout during the middle of the day. But later on during the summer months you'll do better if you fish in the early morning, evening, and at night. Anglers seeking big brown trout find that these fish remain hidden during the day and feed mostly at night. The same thing applies to black bass—in the spring and late fall, big ones are often taken during the day. But during the hot summer months, fish early in the morn-

quickest and best way to get results when fishing strange waters is to hire a guide or charter a boat. A good guide or captain can save you a lot of time and help you get a big fish much sooner than if you go it alone. One angler, for example, who had never caught any salt water fish before, went out on a charter boat from Montauk, N.Y. On his first deep-sea fishing trip he hooked and successfully boated a 326-lb. swordfish! Other anglers have caught striped bass weighing 50 and 60 pounds by chartering a bass boat and the services of an experienced guide.

Big fish are big because they are wary and smart. Small fish are easier to catch because they are always hungry, rush recklessly at a bait or lure and haven't yet learned to avoid man. But big fish are lazy, wary and educated. They have learned through experience to avoid all kinds of dangers. Some have been hooked before and are suspicious of baits and lures presented unnaturally.

Big trout are extremely wary of shadows, noises, sudden movements, and disturbances in the water. Stay out of the water, if possible, when fishing for them. If you have to wade in a stream, take it easy and don't bump into stones or create ripples to warn the fish of your approach.

Some anglers, like Wally Blanchard, who fishes Lake Mead in Arizona and Nevada, take extraordinary precautions to avoid noises which frighten the fish. Wally uses two outboard motors on his boat—one 35 h.p. to get him to the fishing spots, and a smaller five h.p. which he uses to approach the specific fishing points. He also has the bottom of his boat insulated with rubber to absorb the noises caused by tackle boxes, feet or oars. His oarlocks are well oiled and his outboard motors are tuned to operate efficiently and as quietly as possible. All this seems like a lot of bother, but it pays off for him in big bass. He rarely keeps fish under 5 pounds and has caught many black bass weighing up to 8 and 10 pounds.

Big fish are also lazy and rarely move far or fast for a lure or bait. You usually have to cast a lure or present a bait right in front of their noses to make them hit. When using lures such as rubber or plastic worms, jigs, spinners, spoons and plugs for big fish, reel them slowly but with plenty of action.

Big fish also take a long time to make up their minds to strike. They don't feed as often as the smaller fish do. So, persistence and patience will pay off when seeking the lunkers. One angler who caught a musky weighing 36 pounds figured he made around 1,000 casts in six hours of steady fishing to get him. The most successful musky fishermen will locate a big fish and then start offering him lures and baits for hours, days



"I want four and twenty blackbirds."

THE AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE

or even weeks until the fish finally hits. In the long run the angler who catches the biggest fish in both fresh and salt water is the guy who doesn't quit, but continues casting or trolling long after less hardy or less dedicated anglers have given up and gone home.

When you do hook a big fish, you still face the supreme test of playing and landing it safely. Every fishing season, hundreds, if not thousands, of weary, sad-faced fresh and salt water anglers come home with tales of woe about the "big one that got away." Most of the lost big fish are due to the angler's impatience, carelessness or inadequate fishing tackle, line or lures. Most expert anglers seeking big fish pay close attention to their gear. They use tackle which is new or in the best condition. Many top anglers use a brand new line every time they go out. They also examine the hooks and discard those that are badly rusted or weakened in any way.

But even with the best of tackle you can still lose a big fish if you get excited, freeze or make the wrong move. Most big fish are lost because they aren't played long enough. You can't hurry the fight or horse the fish—you have to fight him until he's completely whipped.

The urge to catch a big fish lies deep in every angler. Some want to catch a big one so that they can show off to their friends. But most genuine fishermen seek fish not because they want to brag, but because they experience a greater thrill and feeling of achievement and satisfaction in catching the big ones.

Almost anybody can catch the small fish, but it takes real skill and know-how to catch the big ones.

THE END

BEST SPOTS FOR BIG FISH

Fresh water fish

BROOK TROUT—Maine, and Canada's provinces of Ontario, Manitoba, Quebec, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Labrador.

RAINBOW TROUT—California, Oregon, Washington, British Columbia, and Lake Pend Oreille in Idaho.

BROWN TROUT—Big brown trout are found in many of the larger lakes, rivers and streams in our northern states.

LARGE-MOUTH BASS—Florida's St. John's River, and Lake George. Also in many of our other southern states

SMALL-MOUTH BLACK BASS—Dale Hollow Reservoir in Tennessee, St. Lawrence River, New York, Maine, Kentucky, and Ontario, Canada.

LAKE TROUT—Lake Athabasca in Saskatchewan, Canada; Gods Lake in Manitoba, Canada; and many other lakes in Canada and our northern states.

PIKE—Canada, Alaska, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Michigan and northern N.Y.

MUSKELLUNGE—Canada, Wisconsin, Michigan, Minnesota, St. Lawrence River, and Chautauqua Lake in N.Y.

Salt water fish

STRIPED BASS—Sandy Hook, N. J.; Montauk Point, N. Y.; Rhode Island; and Cape Cod, Cuttyhunk, and Martha's Vineyard in Mass.

BLUEFISH—New Jersey; Long Island, N.Y.; Block Island, R.I.; and Nantucket, Mass.

CHANNEL BASS—Virginia and North Carolina

PACIFIC SALMON—California, Oregon, Washington and British Columbia.

WHITE MARLIN—Ocean City, Maryland; Brielle and Belmar, N.J.; and Montauk, N.Y.

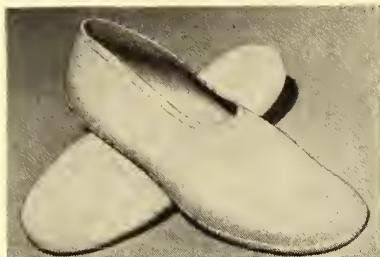
TUNA—Northern New Jersey, Montauk, N.Y.; Pt. Judith, R.I.; Cape Cod, Mass.; and Wedgeport, Nova Scotia.

SWORDFISH—Hampton Bays and Montauk, N.Y.; Pt. Judith and Block Island, R.I.; Martha's Vineyard, Mass.; and Nova Scotia, Canada.

For specific information on fishing spots in the states above, write the fish and game departments, or Chambers of Commerce.

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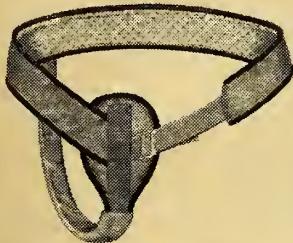
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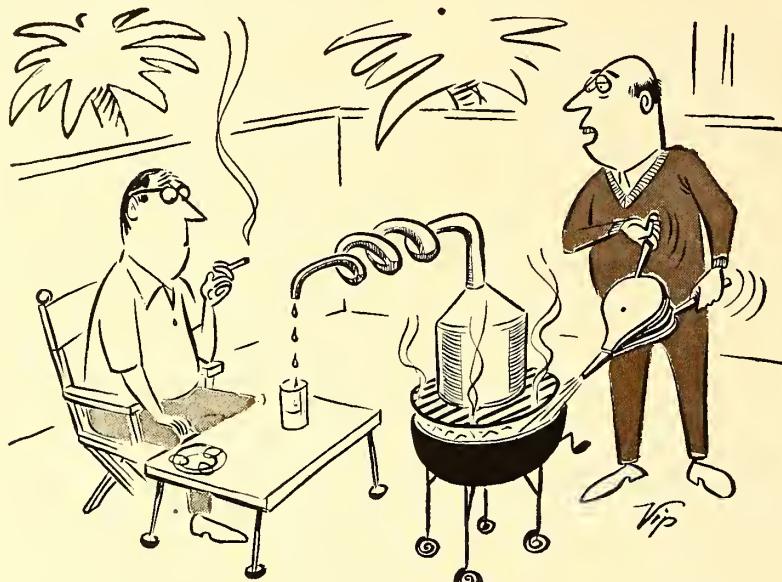
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PARTING SHOTS



"Say when."

SHAGGY SPAGHETTI STORY

A man went to see a psychiatrist to be cured of his habit of collecting spaghetti. He told the doctor that the spaghetti was cluttering up his living room.

"Why don't you put it in the closet?" asked the psychiatrist.

"I can't do that," was the indignant reply. "That's where I keep my meatballs."

V. D. PALAT

AIN'T IT THE TRUTH?

"Some women sure are lucky," Mrs. Smith remarked to a neighbor. "Take Mrs. Peters, for instance. Her husband is perfect in every way. I sure wish my man was perfect, don't you?"

"Not on your life," declared her neighbor. "I'm glad my Jim isn't perfect . . . I like to nag!"

A. T. QUIGG

CLOSE-MOUTHED CASHIER

A determined young lady strode into a bank and walked straight to the paying teller's window.

"I want to know how much money my husband drew out of this bank last week," she said in an angry voice.

"I'm sorry, madam," said the teller, "but I cannot give you that information."

"But you're the paying teller, aren't you?" she exclaimed.

"Yes," said the teller blandly, "but I am not the *telling teller!*"

DAN BENNETT

THE LAST WORD

Harry was in his late fifties and balding and his birthday was nearing. His wife asked him what he'd like for the occasion.

Glancing slyly at her, he replied, "Well, I think I'd like a gorgeous girl, about 19, blond and curvaceous and"

As he paused, searching for the right word, his better-half suggested, ". . . . and blind?"

JIM HENRY

HEARTENING INTERVIEW

Those honest eyes gaze back at me
With candid admiration.
And on that smiling face I see
No hint of condemnation.

Such warm regard is surely rare,
And none could be sincerer.
I wish I had more time to spare
Like this, before the mirror!

GEORGIE STARBUCK GALBRAITH

SHREWD OBSERVATION

They should allow prayer in school,
that's the way a lot of us got through.

JACK HERBERT

RAISING CAIN

Adam is the only man
Who never drove his offspring wild
With stories of how much rougher
things were
For him when he was a child.

SUZANNE DOUGLASS

NEAT FORMULA

The ideal size for bucket-seats in cars, according to the bachelor set, is about 3 gals.

CLIFF UHLIG

THE OPTIMIST

Misfortune doesn't fetter
My hopes, or make me sad;
My luck is getting better,
It's gone from worse to bad.

JEFF MATTHEWS

TWEAT TREAT

If an older woman is whistled at, it's music to her years.

PETER CARTWRIGHT

SUMMER DAZE

The gal at the beach is a knockout,
So lovely and cunning and cute;
She never goes into the water,
And hardly goes into her suit.

STEPHEN SCHLITZER

GROWING UP

A boy's voice changes when he reaches 14, a girl's when she reaches a telephone.

WALT STREIGHTIFF



"He's got his big, flat muddy boots on your bumper, Dad."

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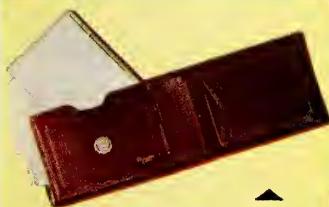
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MEMBERSHIP BUTTONS

Midget Size Button	Regulation Size Button
No. 83711, 10K...\$2.64	No. 83717, 10K...\$3.63
No. 83713, 14K...\$3.63	No. 83719, 14K...\$5.28



See 1963 catalog for diamond prices.



SWINGFOLD
Twenty cards—photos swing with fingertip ease for ready reference. Mello cowhide in black (No. 74478) or Brown (No. 74479) \$5.50



KEY CASE
Polished cowhide button case in black (No. 74468), brown (No. 74469) or tan (No. 74470) \$2.75



MEMBERS RING
Black onyx in 10K gold with white gold inlaid shanks. Specify size. No. 73900 \$21.78

LIGHTER

Windproof by Park. Blue and gold. Guaranteed.
No. 74904 \$1.00



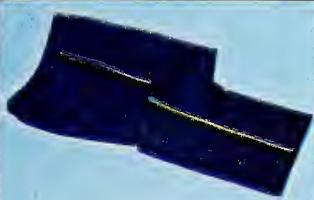
UNIFORM SHIRTS
Pre-shrunk broadcloth. Neck half-sizes 14 to 18; Sleeves 32 to 35.
White No. 70302 . . . \$4.50
Blue No. 70156 . . . 4.95

TIES

All wool, button down. Blue (No. 70291) or Gold (No. 70292) \$1.25

LARIAT TIE

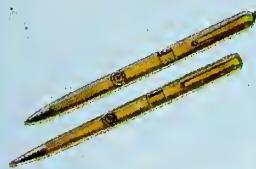
Bolo for sport wear. Blue (No. 70296) or Gold (No. 70295) \$1.50



TROUSERS
Year-round weight, crease and stain resistant, blended gabardine. Waist 29-46 with unfinished bottoms. Give height and waist.
No. 70102 \$11.95
See the 1963 catalog for jackets, extra size trousers and sport shirts.

BALL PEN SET

Gold with blue emblem. Fine-line pencil with non-skip ball pen. No. 74242 . . . \$2.00



AUTO EMBLEMS

Copper finish bronze, hard enameled 3-inch emblem. No. 74950 has lug for attaching. No. 74951 has trunk attachment bracket \$1.25

ON ALL ORDERS UNDER \$3.00, ADD 25¢ FOR POSTAGE AND HANDLING
PRICES INCLUDE FEDERAL EXCISE TAX WHERE APPLICABLE

THE AMERICAN LEGION, NATIONAL EMBLEM SALES
P. O. Box 1055, Indianapolis 6, Indiana

4 SM63

Enclosed is \$ Please rush the following

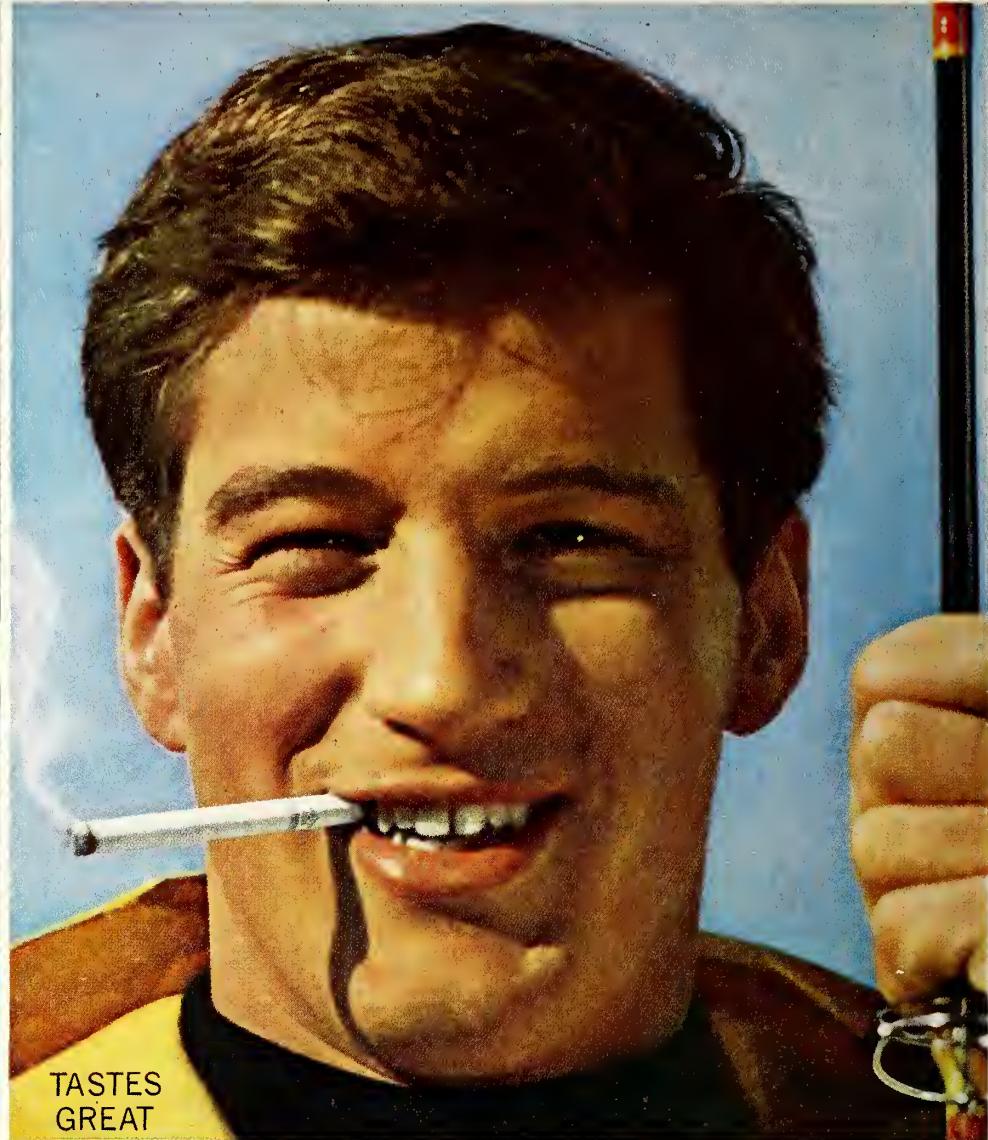
NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

CITY _____ STATE _____

Send free Emblem catalog. Membership Card No. _____

THE TASTE OF ACTION: SANDY HOOK, CASTING FOR STRIPERS. GREAT DAY, GREAT SMOKE!



TASTES GREAT because the tobaccos are!

21 great tobaccos make 20 wonderful Chesterfield Kings...vintage tobaccos grown mild, aged mild, blended mild and made to taste even milder through longer length.

CHESTERFIELD KING